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GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THOUGHTS ON THE FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IN the interesting Memoir you have given of the late Professor Porson, nothing appeared to me more curious and worthy of observation than the manner in which his father habituated him from infancy to the exercise of the faculties of memory and attention, by accustoming him to work all the common rules of arithmetic as far as the extraction of the cube root by the head alone. It is justly remarked, that to this early training he was much indebted for the extraordinary powers he afterwards displayed in storing up knowledge, and applying it to the occasions of that critical investigation in which he so greatly excelled.

There is, in fact, no part of biography so important with respect to the history of the human mind, as that which points out the external circumstances which have contributed to the formation of moral and intellectual character. It will, indeed, always be matter of doubt in what proportion original conformation, and incidental circumstances, severally operate in this respect, and some reasoners will attribute more to one cause, some to the other. But that both exert a powerful influence cannot be questioned; and as external causes alone are within our direction, it is in the consideration of them that we are to look for practical instruction.

Two characters more different than Richard Porson, and Jean Jacques Rousseau can scarcely be conceived, and it is probable that a great part of the difference was original and constitutional; but neither could any two things be more different than the courses of mental training which each underwent. The parents of both were men of parts, in humble life, and were themselves the early teachers of their children. But Porson's father was an unlettered villager, who probably knew nothing of man and his concerns beyond his own narrow

 circle,

circle, and the force of whose mind had been employed upon speculations which had nothing of feeling or fancy attached to them. Rousseau's father, on the contrary, was the citizen of a little republic, full of political intrigue, and in which a taste for general literature was more widely diffused than, perhaps, in any other spot on the globe. The manner in which he opened his son's mind was to read to him till his eighth year all the romances he could procure, and then to go over with him all Plutarch's Lives, interspersing such remarks as might impress him with patriotic ardour and high notions of moral excellence. It is impossible not to recognize in the subsequent life and writings of this singular man the permanent effects of an education thus expressly calculated to make him all feeling and imagination. If we now conceive the boys to have been contemporaries, and to have changed fathers, we shall scarcely be able to set any bounds to our ideas of the alteration in their respective characters. No one will suppose that Porson would have become Rousseau, or Rousseau Porson; but it is probable that the eloquence and enthusiasm of the one, and the critical investigating spirit of the other, would have been in great measure suppressed, and the native genius of each would have burst out in some new direction.

I confess that I have not much faith in the decisive and indelible effects of single and perhaps unobserved incidents, to which those who adopt the theory of association are apt to ascribe so much in the formation of temper and disposition. I rather impute such effects to the gradual operation of a continued agency, which has time to induce an habitual mode of thinking or feeling, and to convey into the very substance of the mind what is analogous to the nutritious part of food received into the body. Instances are numerous in the records of biography, in which accidental circumstances, operating in this manner during the susceptible period of early youth, have laid the foundation of those irresistible propensities to particular pursuits which have almost always preceded the attainment of distinguished excellence in them. I shall then mention a few of these as they occur to my memory.

The puerile fancy of *Cowley* was nourished by Spenser's Fairy Queen, which lay in his mother's parlour-window, and which he had entirely devoured before he was twelve years old. Its product was a little volume of "Poetical Blossoms," published at the age of fifteen or sixteen.

Pope's early fondness for reading led him to the perusal of Ogilby's Homer and Sandys's Ovid. He was afterwards, while yet a boy, an occasional visitor of the theatre, and the fermentation of verse and heroism in his mind brought forth an Homeric drama, which he procured to be acted by his school-fellows. He did not, it is true, afterwards write tragedies, but he translated Homer.

The father of *Goldoni*, who was a physician, having indulged his son when a child with the erection of a little theatre at his house, in which the boy and his companions acted plays, afterwards in vain attempted

tempted to bring him up to his own profession, and to that of law; and he became the most copious writer of comedy in his age.

Richardson, who seems from childhood to have been a formal narrative little man, was early practised in gossip and letter-writing by the circumstance of being chosen by three damsels as the confident of their love affairs and the inditer of their epistles. Who does not see that this secretaryship was the immediate parent of Pamela, and the remote progenitor of Clarissa and Grandison?

Gessner, the pastoral poet and landscape painter, we are told, was extremely backward in acquiring the rudiments of learning, till a sagacious tutor took him out into the fields, and gave him lessons in the midst of the striking objects afforded by nature in Switzerland. These so happily impressed him, that he for ever associated literature with an ardent passion for rural scenery and manners, and charmed his countrymen with his creations of the pen and pencil in this walk.

Sir William Jones had the happiness to receive his first education under a mother who was well qualified to cultivate his promising talents. When he asked her questions about any matter of information, she would answer, "Read, and you will know;" and by thus habitually connecting reading with the gratification of his curiosity, she inspired him with that insatiable ardour for study which ever distinguished him.

Linnæus was the son of a poor Swedish clergyman, one of whose simple tastes it was to cultivate in his little garden all the kinds of plants which he was able to procure. This garden was the occupation and delight of his son from childhood, and a passion for botany "grew with his growth, and strengthened with his strength."

In all these instances, to which many additions might easily be made, it will be found that not a transient impression, but a course of repeated action or sensation, was the instrument by which that lasting taste or disposition was formed which characterised the man. I may, perhaps, on some future occasion further pursue this train of speculation, and in the meantime remain,

Yours, &c. N. N.

MR. HOPE ON THE IMITATIVE ARTS CONTINUED.

It must be obvious that, since the degree of beauty inherent in an imitation, in its mere capacity as an imitation, and abstracted from all consideration of the original, is independant of the merit of that original, the degree of beauty inherent in an original, in its mere capacity as an original, and abstracted from all consideration of the imitation, is equally independant of the merit of that imitation; that as an imitation does not, on its first arising, derive its own intrinsic value from the peculiar merit of the original, that original cannot either, by reaction, derive any additional intrinsic value from the peculiar

culiar merit of the copy; that as the goodness of an imitation implies no prior excellence in the original, so it bestows not any subsequent excellence on that original; that the charms which we find in a good resemblance even of an ugly model, cannot by reflection heighten the lustre of the model itself; cannot cloak its prior deformity, or gloss over its prior vices; that an old woman is not one jot the handsomer or the more desirable in a harem for the value we justly set on *Rembrandt's Mother*, nor a pig the more eligible or pleasing in a shrubbery because of the merit we rightly allot to Morland's *farm yard;* nay, nor even a conqueror one particle the more amiable, the more virtuous, or the more desirable on the face of the earth, in consequence of the admiration excited by Voltaire's Gengis-Khan; that neither the epithet dramatic, only in its origin invented by poets to denote what might easily be exhibited, with a striking effect, on the stage, should be understood to design what off the boards would intrinsically be good, nor the opposite term of undramatic be conceived to mean what in common life would essentially be bad; and that in the same way, neither the adjective picturesque, only at its birth introduced by painters to describe what might rapidly be retraced, with an air of truth and of relief, on canvas, should be admitted to signify what in nature would intrinsically be beautiful, nor the opposite appellation of unpicturesque allowed to imply what in reality would essentially be ugly; since, as is well known to painters, the duskyness of dirt, and the jaggedness of decay, most easily rendered on canvas, lay the greatest claim to the title of picturesque, while the bloom and down of youth, the freshness and transparency of spring, most difficult to imitate in oils, cannot assert to that epithet the most distant pretensions.

Now, with regard to the second point in question—namely, what arts are or are not, in their very essence and nature, of the imitative sort? it must appear that those arts are essentially and indispensably imitative, whose productions, like those of painting, of sculpture, and of the drama, are not calculated merely to answer purposes of bodily comfort, but views of mental gratification; and cannot accomplish these latter views, without exhibiting imitations, whether of more ordinary or more select originals. It must likewise appear that those other arts are essentially unimitative, whose productions, like those of the humbler trades, of the mechanic professions, nay even of the most abstruse science, are only directly intended to answer ends of more immediate comfort or more distant utility, and may accomplish all their purposes without the least attempt at imitation.

Some arts there are, such as that of the mantua-maker, and the builder, which steer a middle course between these two extremes; whose principal object, the cloathing or the sheltering of the human frame, is an object of mere utility or comfort; nay, whose chief adventitious embellishments even, such as in a dress those derived from the graceful folds, brilliant hue, fine texture of the stuff; and in an edifice, those resulting from the elegant general form, exquisite workmanship,

ship, and splendid appearance of the materials, are embellishments that have not yet any affinity to imitation; but which may still, to these more general beauties, add other more partial decorations; namely, in attire, of embroidery, and of needle-work; in buildings, of painting, and of sculpture; which in the intentional representation of certain specific productions of the vegetable or animal creation, offer all the features of positive imitation.

To this description of art belongs that of gardening, whose first purpose was a purpose of mere utility, but whose subsequent developement has offered many additions, intended solely for beauty.

Among those additions, however, the species which directly belong to the class of imitations are not so numerous or so prevalent as is commonly imagined; for, as to the charms which the most essential elements of the garden, such as hills, dales, wood, water, trees, flowers, fruit, cannot help displaying, in whatever form they are introduced; whether still entirely abandoned to the desultory arrangement of mere nature herself; whether by concealed art only disposed in groupes, still little deviating from this primitive natural arrangement; or whether, in the third place, by avowed art made to offer the more striking intermixture of straight with winding, of symmetric with desultory, and of round with angular forms, none of these are beauties in the least owing to any strictly called *imitation* of nature. They still are either the sheer beauties of nature herself, left as that nature unassisted took care to frame them, or they are those same natural beauties, only more strikingly selected, displayed, varied, and contrasted, by perhaps very profound but still unimitative art. Imitation demands a process much more complicated than that either of merely employing a thing as we find it, and in its original character, or of only giving it a somewhat more studied form. It requires, as we have shewn, the act of contriving the resemblance of one thing, through means of the ingredients furnished by another and a totally different species of thing; and therefore the imitation of nature, strictly speaking, can only be said to begin when we introduce the block of marble hewn into the shape of a man, or the yew-tree clipped into the form of a peacock. But how different in their effects are these two imitations! The one, by shaping a cold mass of stone into limbs and features, gives apparent animation to a before lifeless block; the other, by maiming, by depriving of all its young, rich, tender shoots an expanding tree, destroys all appearance of life in a before luxuriant vegetable; and spoils all the spontaneous beauties of one natural production, in order to display of another still more beautiful and dazzling production of nature, such a caricature, as to the real charms of both originals, substitutes nothing but mere unfaithful deformity!

T. H.

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FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON WASPS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I HAVE been much interested by the communication of your correspondent Observator (in the Magazine for October) relative to a species of wasp which appears to have lately established itself in the counties of Lancaster and Chester.

From its having been hitherto almost unobserved, it has probably only of late years become an inhabitant of this country. But with the supposition of your correspondent, that this insect has been introduced from the United States of America, however plausible in many respects, I hesitate to coincide, for the following reason. In the year 1798, being in Scotland, at Gordon castle, near the mouth of the river Spey, I observed several wasps' nests, about the size of cocoa-nuts, suspended from the upper branches of larch-trees in various parts of the park. The person who pointed them out to me, and who had resided at the castle for several years, considered them as common wasps which, from the late increase of the foxes, owing to the shelter afforded by the new plantations, had been forced to quit their accustomed haunts in order to secure themselves from the unusual multiplication of their enemies. In confirmation of which I was informed, that the nests of ground wasps had been gradually becoming more scarce, while those of the tree wasps (which had made their first appearance a few years before) were manifestly increasing.

I noted down this circumstance at the time, and recollect thinking it extraordinary that instinct should thus be capable of accommodating itself to the new wants of the animal. I have now, however, very little doubt that the tree wasps of Gordon castle are really a distinct species from the common one, and are in all probability the same as those discovered by your correspondent. That they exist on the eastern side of the island, and at a considerable distance from any port which carries on trade with America, is a presumption that they have not been imported from that country; and I am inclined to consider this species as the *Vespa frontalis* of Latreille, which is a native of France and Germany, and builds on trees. Both the insect and its nest are figured in *Annales du Museum d'Histoire naturelle*, vol. i. p. 287. to which I beg leave to refer your correspondent.

A. N.

ON THE SAME.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE species of tree-wasp described in one of your late numbers, has been, during the last summer, frequently met with in the

the west riding of Yorkshire. It appears to be a new introduction into this part of the kingdom, and there seems great reason to believe that your correspondent *Observator* is accurate in supposing that it has been brought across the Atlantic into some of the ports on the western shore of the island, and is gradually spreading itself through the country. The trees on which the nests appear to be most frequently formed are the gooseberry and currant. In one instance I have met with it in the common elder tree *(Sambucus nigra)*. Insects in general are averse to this tree, and very few frequent it. Whether from any dislike to the strong odour of the plant, from having been disturbed, or from some other cause, I am unable to say; but soon after the nest was first formed, and before it had been brought to any considerable size, it was deserted. One nest I have seen suspended from a projecting lath in the ceiling of a garden-house. The species is evidently smaller than the common wasp, and appears to be greatly less voracious and less easily irritated.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

EBORENSIS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FEROE ISLANDS.

(Continued.)

Sheep, of which one peasant will sometimes have two or three hundred, are the principal riches of these islanders, and their temporal happiness or misery depends on the success or misfortune which attends their flocks; if they prosper they can then endure many other evils, such as a failing of their crops, or a bad fishing season, for the flesh of these animals is not only better tasted than any other, but furnishes them with the most nourishing and strengthening food during the heavy labours of the spring and summer. Of their wool, like the inhabitants of many other parts of the earth, they prepare clothing to secure them from the cold and the inclemency of the weather; and of the remainder they manufacture articles of commerce, which they exchange for others which they stand more in need of.

These sheep remain out summer and winter, without ever being housed. In good winters they easily withstand this continual exposure to the open air, because they can scrape away the snow with their feet in order to get at the grass; but when the winter is severe and of long continuance, many of them are lost; for as the fields are covered with snow, these animals repair to the sides of the hills next to the sea, or to the sea coast, where there is less snow; but as these places, in consequence of rain or thaws, followed by frosts, become smooth and slippery, the sheep lose their hold and fall down into the sea; or when they go out in hundreds on the projecting shelves of drifted snow, these shelves give way, in consequence of their weight, and the

the whole are precipitated into the ocean. Sometimes also, when they retire behind the rocks to shelter themselves from the inclemency of the weather, they are often covered by the drifting snow in such a manner as to be enclosed by it, and many of them in that state perish. When the storm has subsided, and the people go out in quest of their sheep, a good dog can discover by his scent the places where they are buried, and give notice to the owners by his scratching and barking; but if they are not found, they must remain in their confined situation; and what to many may appear incredible, they will live in that state for seven weeks, without any other food than the grass of the place they stand upon, and, when that is eat up, the bare earth below it.

In former times there were a great many swine in these islands, but none are kept except by two persons who hold offices under government at Thorshavn, and by a few of the clergymen in the country.

Domestic cats are common; but it sometimes happens that a few of them become wild and never return home, in which case the inhabitants take care to have them soon killed, to prevent them from destroying their lambs.

Dogs are of great utility to the peasants in Feroe, for they lighten their labour in looking after their sheep. When it is necessary to collect the sheep and drive them together, these dogs are exceedingly serviceable: if one or more of them escape, the dogs pursue them and drive them back to the flock, or they lay hold of the fugitive and detain it till the master comes to receive it. If it be necessary to take a sheep or a lamb from the flock, the dog is ordered to seize it; if he seizes a wrong one, his master calls out to him; he then renews his search, and never leaves off till he finds the right one. A proper sheep-dog must never bark when employed in the fields, lest the sheep should be rendered wilder than they are. A dog of this kind can even discover the sheep by his smell when they are buried under the snow, as already mentioned.

There are here several kinds of dogs: those which seem to be of the oldest breed have a somewhat long-pointed muzzle and short erect ears; but most of them have their ears half or entirely hanging down, stand pretty high on their legs, and are smooth-haired. A smaller kind of dogs are kept for driving the sheep from the inclosures when they jump over the fences in summer; the principal property of these dogs is to bark.

Besides these there are very few wild animals in Feroe, except the common rat *mus rattus*, which must have been carried thither in some ship, and which of late years has spread over most of these islands* and become a real scourge. Meat and fish cannot be safe in the drying-houses, unless they are watched and placed at such a height from the earth that the rats cannot get at them. A pretty large corn-field may

* All the northern islands, Kolteroe and Hertoe, Skuoe and Dimon, together with Myggenæs, are, as far as appears, free from rats.

may be so much destroyed by rats in the course of two nights, that very little will remain to the proprietor: the crows, indeed, contribute sometimes to this devastation, but the injury done by each kind of animal can be clearly distinguished, for the crows pick out the grain and leave the rest of the ear, but the rats pull down the straw and bite off the ear entirely, so that the straw which again rises up is left standing: nay, in some of the rocks frequented by sea-fowl, they occasion so great destruction among them, that it is almost useless for the natives to frequent them; but their number and the injury they do are greater in some years than in others; for sometimes there are so few that they are scarcely seen.

Mus amphibius, the great or new rat, was brought to these islands in the year 1768, in a vessel from Norway, lost on the island of Lewis, one of the Hebrides, the wreck of which was drifted to Suderoe. The inhabitants endeavour to destroy them by cats and traps, for they will not touch any thing that is poisoned.

The mouse, *mus musculus*, has existed longer in Feroe than the rat, but the decrease of this animal has been in proportion to the increase of the latter, so that mice are now scarcely seen. The islands already mentioned where there are no rats, are also free from mice; so that it has been supposed that the soil of these islands has something in it which these animals cannot endure. Earth, therefore, has at times been brought from the northern islands to some of the houses at Thorshavn infested with rats and mice; and though this experiment succeeded in some cases, it failed in others.

The wallrus, *trichecus rosmarus*, is sometimes seen near these islands, but it is very uncommon. A few years ago two of them were caught on the sea coast, where they were found hanging fast to a rock by their long tusks. Of seals, however, there are various kinds, such as the *phoca vitulina*, *phoca hispida*, *phoca Grænlandica*, and the *phoca leonina* or sea lion.

The *balæna physalis* (fin-fish) is never seen here alive; but dead ones, which, perhaps, have escaped from the whale-fishers, are sometimes driven on shore. The *balæna boops* (the pike-headed whale) is considered by the natives as a peaceable animal, and therefore they never molest it, as they imagine that it drives the herrings into the small bays and creeks; but I much doubt whether they ever experienced so much benefit from it. There are here also several other kinds of whale, together with porpoises, and that animal called the bottle-fish, the largest of which are eighteen or twenty feet in length. They keep together in flocks of from a hundred to a thousand, and never spring up unless there be one of a different species among them: in calm weather they lie sometimes on the surface of the water and suffer themselves to float; they are not fierce, but may be often driven like tame sheep, and do no injury unless one approaches very near to them; they are so strong, that when wounded they can dash a boat to pieces with a stroke of their tail.

The lanner, *falco lanarius*, is the only one of the falcon species which

which remains continually in Feroe. It builds its nest in steep places, and lays four reddish brown eggs, which are nearly round. It is almost as large as a pigeon, and is seen chiefly in autumn, at which time it pursues the starling that frequent the fields and cultivated lands around the houses. It is so violent in its pursuit, that it is often found jammed in between the posts of the wind-houses* where the starling has slipped through. The starlings pursued by the lanner sometimes take shelter in the churches or houses in the villages, regardless of the presence of the persons who may be in them.

The raven, *corvus corax*, is a bird of prey very common in Feroe. There is a speckled variety, known here under the name of the white raven, but it is not so common as the black, and is not to be considered as a different species; for pairs are found on these islands, one of which is black and the other speckled, and in one nest may be seen both black and speckled young ones: some assert that the speckled after a few years become black. The raven builds its nest in March, in the high steep hills, and lays four eggs. It is dangerous to the lambs, which it kills as soon as dropped, and sometimes the mothers also, when they have become weak in consequence of a severe winter. It is also remarkably fond of the eggs of other birds; but when the puffin, *alca arctica*, catches the raven in its hole, it darts its claws into its breast, seizes it by the neck with its bill, and when they issue from the hole struggling with each other, the raven endeavours to ascend to the land and the puffin to descend to the water; but the latter, for the most part, is the victor; for when the raven's feathers become wet, it can no longer save itself, and must perish. The raven finds a formidable enemy at land in the sea-pie, *hæmatopus ostrilegus*, which follows it in its rapid flight, and, darting its long sharp bill into its back, makes it scream out. The sea-pie then, by a shrill cry, collects several more, which pursue their common enemy, and oblige it to seek shelter in some hole where its back can be protected. In order that this destructive bird may be exterminated, every man who is in a condition to go out to fish must deliver every year the bill of one raven or the bills of two crows, or failing these, pay a certain sum to the magistrate. The ravens, however, are of some utility to those who have sheep, as they give notice by their assembling when one of these animals has fallen down a precipice, so that it can then be recovered and carried home to be used.

Crows, *corvus cornix*, are here very abundant; they build their nests in the clefts of the rocks or on the steep sides of the hills, where they lay four or five eggs. They are thievish and mischievous animals; pick the seed from the fields, dig up the newly-planted potatoes, and at the same time, when they have young, carry off the goslings and young ducks, destroy the barley in autumn before it is ripe, and the fish hung up to dry. They are also very troublesome to those who have

* A wind-house is a building erected for drying meat and fish, the sides of which consist of laths placed at a very small distance from each other.

have gardens, as they cut off the cabbage shoots and those of almost every other vegetable production. In winter, especially where they are not scared by shooting at them, they are so bold as to enter the houses where people are sitting, if the doors are open. They may be sometimes frightened by hanging up old clothes, but they soon are taught by instinct to distinguish a gun, and to keep without reach of shot. They are often seen at ebb-tide collecting shell-fish, with which they fly up into the air, and then let them fall on the rocks, in order that they may be broken. In some parts of Feroe they assemble to the number of one or two hundred in one place and at one time, as if they had all been invited on purpose. A few of the flock sit with drooping heads, others seem as grave as if they were judges, and some are exceedingly active and noisy. At length, in the course of about an hour, the company disperse; and it is not uncommon, after they have flown away, to find one or two dead on the spot: whether these were criminals punished for their offences, or invalids which died in consequence of some disease, cannot easily be determined.

(To be continued.)

ENQUIRY CONCERNING THE AHΔΩN.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your widely circulated miscellany, to suggest a query, whether the bird called by the Greeks ἀηδών is the same with our nightingale?

I am aware that ἀηδών is translated by Latin writers Luscinia and Philomela, and that the concurring testimony of all the Greek poets and naturalists to the exquisite song of this bird seems to identify it pretty clearly with the nightingale; yet the following circumstances have occasioned doubts in my mind which I should be glad to have cleared up.

Aristotle says of the ἀηδών, that when the trees first become shady with leaves, it sings incessantly night and day for fifteen days, after which it intermits considerably in its song, and at Midsummer utters only a single note; at the same time a remarkable *change of colour* takes place in its plumage, so that in Italy it is called during that period by a different name. Shortly after it withdraws, and is seen no longer.

Ælian also describes the same changes of voice and plumage taking place in this bird as the summer advances.

Euripides (Ελεν, 1117) after calling it

ἀοιδοτατον ορνιθα μιλωδον
Αηδονα δακρυοισσαι

the

"the mournful nightingale, the most musical and melodious of birds," mentions its *yellow cheeks* ξεθαν γενηων.

Homer, in his celebrated simile, in which he compares Penelope to this bird, says χλωρης αηδων, the *green* nightingale.

Finally, Simonides has the expression χλωραυχενις αηδονες, *green-necked* nightingales.

But the modern nightingale, as described by the naturalists of England and France, is of a tawny colour, verging more or less to red on the upper parts of the body, and on the belly and breast is of a whitish ash colour; nor does it appear to undergo any change of plumage either at different periods of its life or seasons of the year. It is certain that those individuals kept in cages do not; and the same is probably the case with the rest; for this circumstance, in itself so remarkable, is not mentioned by any naturalist who has observed the bird in Europe, nor by Sonnini, who saw multitudes of nightingales in the Egyptian Delta, whither they retire from the severity of the European winter. Is the Bulbul of the Eastern poets the αηδων of the Greeks?

A. N.

SKETCH OF A TOUR INTO THE COUNTY OF WICKLOW

(Continued).

The pedestrian traveller in Ireland speedily discovers the difference in the length of the English and Irish mile. The latter is to the former in the proportion of fourteen to eleven, or more than one-fourth longer. By this measure all distances are taken in Ireland, and the charges for posting regulated accordingly.

We had already descended nearly two miles, and were beginning to be again apprehensive of some mistake in the route, when a scene all at once burst upon us, which arrested our steps, and engaged every faculty of the mind in surprize and admiration. Difficult as it is to convey by description a vivid and accurate impression of the various parts of a landscape, yet the scenery of Luggie-law, for it was this spot we now beheld, unites so much simplicity with grandeur of feature, that I do not despair of being able to give some general idea of its character and beauties. Scarcely had we been aware of any change from the dull uniformity of our mountain descent, when we suddenly found ourselves on the extreme edge of a precipice, the perpendicular height of which, according to the estimate of the eye, could not be less than four or five hundred feet. Standing on this elevated point, we saw beneath us a deep and almost perfectly circular valley, girt in on every side by stupendous cliffs, which seemed as if formed to screen it from the observation of man. At the bottom of this vast natural bason, and occupying the greater part of its confined area, were spread the placid waters of a lake, reflecting in picturesque mimicry the

the dark and abrupt forms of the impending rocks, and deriving from them at the same time a deepness of shade, which accorded well with the general character of the scene. Issuing from the lake, at its lower extremity, a small river made its exit from the valley in a channel contracted by the approaching sides of the cliffs; forming the only opening from this secluded and solitary spot into the adjacent country. The small part of the area of the valley, which lay at the upper extremity of the lake, offered to the eye a beautifully verdant lawn, covered with the largest forest trees, and intersected by various paths, conducting to a large mansion, which stood at the basis of the precipice. This was the only human habitation entering into the landscape.

Such was the appearance of Luggie-law, as viewed from the spot where we now stood; nor is it possible to imagine any assemblage of natural objects more grand and impressive. If it be true that *unexpectedness*, as the Edinburgh reviewers have called it, is one of the primary sources of pleasure to the mind in acts of perception, this circumstance certainly influenced our feelings in the contemplation of the scene before us; and we might have conceived ourselves repaid for the fatigues of our mountainous route by the abruptness with which it brought us to our present situation. A very remarkable feature in the view I have been describing, is the contrast between the placid beauty of the vale, and the wild magnificence of the objects which environ it: a contrast more strongly marked in this instance than in any other which ever occurred to my observation. I know not indeed whether, in strictness of taste, it might not be considered as carried to too great an extent. Not merely a contrast of natural objects meets the eye, but an opposition of the grandest and most sublime features of nature to the artificial decoration of the grounds surrounding a country residence. No situation for a house could have been more interesting; but the scenery in itself would perhaps have appeared more perfect, had no house existed there.

Wearied, however, by our laborious walk over the mountains, we felt little disposed to regard a human habitation with the rigid eye of criticism; but were rather inclined to look forward with pleasure to the comforts it might afford us. The public spirit, hospitality, and benevolence of the Latouche family are quickly made known to every stranger who visits this part of Ireland. The mansion in question is the property of Mr. Peter Latouche, who, with much liberality, allows the traveller to avail himself here of many of the accommodations which are sought for in a journey, and which, from the secluded situation of Luggie-law, cannot be procured within any moderate distance. Descending into the valley by a rugged and circuitous path, we arrived at the house, situated, as I before mentioned, at the basis of the precipice which forms the barrier of the valley on this side. It is large, and contains several excellent rooms, the views from which are as singular and romantic as can well be conceived. Limited on every side to the narrow precincts of the vale, they possess a sort of solitary

solitary grandeur, which more impresses the mind than any other character in landscape.

A rest of two hours at Luggie-law, and the refreshment we received there, prepared us for the remainder of our day's travel. It was about seven in the evening when we set forwards for Newtown, nearly ten miles distant, where we proposed to sleep. Had there been a possibility of passing the night comfortably at any nearer place, we should gladly have adopted this plan, but no such opportunity was offered to us. The road from Luggie-law, after pursuing for some distance the curving shores of the lake, which is nearly circular in its form, and about three quarters of a mile in diameter, brought us out of the valley, by a very long and difficult ascent, scarcely passable for a carriage. Arrived at the summit, and following with the eye the course of the stream which issues from the vale, we observed, at the distance of two or three miles, another lake called Lough Dan, considerably larger than that of Luggie-law, and apparently very picturesque in its scenery. Leaving this to the right, and proceeding some miles in an easterly direction through a hilly and barren country, we at length got into a turnpike-road, leading to Newtown. The sun of the evening had now closed in upon us, and we saw comparatively little of the nature of the country, through which we were proceeding. The neighbourhood of Newtown, as far as I could judge under these circumstances, appeared to be populous and well cultivated. We passed many small hamlets, consisting of a few cabins, grouped together by the road side. These dwellings are of a miserable description, composed of sods or mud, and covered in a way which exposes the people who inhabit them to every change in the weather. The original expence of their erection cannot possibly, I conceive, exceed three or four pounds for each cabin, and is probably still smaller than this calculation. Entering into some of them, partly from motives of curiosity, partly with a view of enquiring the road, we found the interior equally wretched, and the appearance of the inhabitants squalid and miserable in the extreme. Still we observed that liveliness of manners and open-hearted kindness, which are so prominent in the Irish character, and which exist even in the meanest cabin in the island.

We did not reach Newtown before 11 o'clock, being unfortunate enough to make a mistake in the road, which led us considerably more than a mile out of the way. On our arrival at the inn, which is small and by no means comfortable, we experienced a grievous disappointment in finding that every bed in the house was pre-occupied by visitors. We had not, indeed, been entirely without a previous suspicion that this might be the case. Independently of the fineness of the weather, which held out powerful allurements to the tourist, we had observed a large party quitting Luggie-law just as we arrived there, and taking the road to Newtown. This party consisting of eleven or twelve persons, we actually found at the inn; and they, with several other travellers, so completely occupied the house, that,

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after a long deliberation with our good landlady, we were obliged to content ourselves with a few bed-clothes, put together upon chairs; and this uncomfortable substitute in a room, of which the only flooring was the naked earth. It was a dismal prospect for the night, but no alternative offered itself, and after the fatiguing exertion of the day, repose in any situation became a blessing.

We left Newtown at an early hour in the morning, the place offering no object which could claim a particular attention: its size is inconsiderable, and the houses in general of the lowest description. Pursuing for two or three miles the great road which leads from the metropolis to the southern parts of Wicklow and Wexford, we came to Dunran, the seat of Mr. Knox. The grounds connected with this mansion, though in a wild and neglected state, are nevertheless picturesque and beautiful in their scenery. The road to the house passes through a narrow cleft between two hills; the one to the left presenting a naked and almost perpendicular face of rock, varied here and there by projections of a singular and grotesque form; that to the right less abrupt in its ascent, but loftier, and cloathed with a thick foliage even to its summit. The valley or hollow, thus formed, is more than a mile in extent, and perfectly dry. After traversing nearly its whole length, we ascended the woody eminence which forms the right barrier; an undertaking rendered very difficult, as well by the steepness of the ascent, as by the thickness of the underwood, which has been suffered to overgrow the paths. Arrived at the summit, however, we received an ample compensation in the beauty and extent of the views, which this elevated point commands. That to the east is incomparably the most striking. On this side, the eye passing over some eminences of smaller elevation in the fore-ground, reposes upon the vast and fertile plain, which for fifteen or twenty miles forms the boundary of the county towards the sea. At the southern extremity of this extensive tract is distinctly seen the town of Wicklow, situated on the æstuary of a small river, which descends from the mountains into the plain a few miles to the south of Dunran. Beyond this point the view is closed by the lofty promontory of Wicklow Head, projecting forwards into the sea; while towards the north the eye pursues the windings of the coast as far as Bray Head, which on this side forms a bold and abrupt termination to the landscape.

Regaining the road, we proceeded through a hilly yet fertile and well-cultivated country, intermediate between the mountainous district in the interior of the county, and the level tract which extended on our left towards the sea. Two miles from Dunran, we passed the well-wooded grounds of Mr. Tottenham, and a little beyond it came in sight of Nunscroft, The seat of Mr. Synge. The situation and appearance of this house are exceedingly romantic. Placed on a steep brow, which rises over the channel of an impetuous mountain stream, its castellated structure well accords with the character of the surrounding objects, and offers none of those glaring inconsistencies with which art so often impresses the finest scenes of nature. Tracing upwards with

with the eye the course of the stream, it is seen, at some distance from the house, emerging from the mountains through a vast and abruptly formed chasm, the approaching and precipitous sides of which soon intercept the view, and leave the imagination to its uncontrouled career. This chasm, which has been appropriately named the Devil's Glen, forms one of the most striking objects in the Wicklow scenery, and will well repay the traveller for the deviation from his route which is necessary to a survey of its various features. Leaving the road on the right, a little beyond the grounds of Mr. Tottenham, and descending towards the channel of the stream, we soon found ourselves at the entrance of the glen.

The scenery of this spot, resembling that of the Dargle in some points, differs principally in the greater wildness and abruptness of all its features. The cliffs which compose the sides of the glen are loftier, more precipitous, and instead of the rich foliage of trees, covered only here and there with an underwood of scanty growth: the chasm itself narrower, deeper, and more gloomy; the stream more considerable in its size and more impetuous in its course; every object, in short, possessing much sublimity and grandeur, connected with a certain harshness and sterility of character. The whole length of the glen is nearly two miles, but its windings break the distance into several parts, which are seen as distinct and separate views. This circumstance is advantageous rather than otherwise in its effect. No single feature in landscape is more striking than the promontory thus formed; while the exclusion of all distant objects by these windings of the glen gives a unity and solitariness of scene, which are highly impressive.

Pursuing a foot-path, which passed along the edge of the stream, we reached, after a most interesting walk, the other extremity of the glen. The termination on this side is perfectly appropriate to its other most prominent features. The stream is here seen rushing impetuously over a precipice which abruptly closes the glen, forming in its fall a cataract little less than a hundred feet in height. Striking as was the waterfall of Powerscourt, it pleased me upon the whole less than the one before which we now stood. Its greater elevation scarcely compensated for the much smaller quantity of water brought down by the stream, and it wanted something of that grandeur, which mass alone can give to such objects. The stream which passes through the Devil's-glen is of very considerable size, and its fall over the precipice at the head of the glen proportionably grand and majestic. In its whole course, indeed, through the chasm, there is a turbulence and impetuosity, which are well suited to the other parts of the scene.

From the waterfall we returned to a small cottage, situated half a mile further down the stream, and which we had before passed without stopping. This is the only habitation in the glen, and about it are seen the genuine characteristics of an Irish cabin, wretchedness, poverty, and want. Rudely constructed of stones and compacted clay, as regards the exterior, we found the inside furniture to consist of

of little more than a small table and two or three broken seats, placed on what forms the only floor to the dwelling, the naked earth. In spite of these appearances, however, we made a comfortable meal here on potatoes, buttermilk, and a little cold meat which we carried with us, and received very graciously the apology of our good hostess, for the production of only a single knife and fork at the table. It would have been absurd in truth to complain, for they were her whole property of this description. We found upon enquiry that the potatoe formed here, as it does in every other family among the Irish peasantry, the principal, indeed almost the sole article of food. The influence of this fact upon the population of Ireland furnishes matter of much curious and interesting speculation; and the effects already produced are such as powerfully urge the mind to a consideration of the probable future. The population of this part of the empire has been advancing of late years with a rapidity unexampled in any but newly-settled countries; but though even now arrived at a high ratio, vast tracts of waste land still remain, which are capable of being applied with success to the further culture of the potatoe. Will the uniform advance of population continue, till it has attained the great and almost unlimited extension, corresponding with this increase in the means of subsistence? or if not, what will be the nature and operation of the preventative checks to its progress? Are we to expect a gradual, easy, and insensible retardation? or must we look forward to the horrors of occasional famine, of war and bloodshed, as necessary in the production of this effect? The questions are truly momentous; yet even if answered in a prophetical spirit, of what avail would be the feeble and short-sighted policy of human governments in modifying these events? Sufficient evil has already arisen from an absurd interference with the natural progress of things; from all the artificial regulations and restrictions with which society has been hampered.—May succeeding rulers profit by the lesson of experience, thus forcibly urged upon them!

Having finished our homely, yet grateful repast, we slowly retraced our steps through the glen, and regaining the public road, proceeded towards Rathdrum, where we proposed to terminate the journey of the day. The direct distance between Newtown and Rathdrum is not more than fifteen miles, but by the several excursions we made from the road, we lengthened our walk to more than twenty. The country from the Devil's-glen to Rathdrum affords nothing very interesting. For the first few miles we found it populous and well cultivated: the road then ascending among the mountains, conducted us over a dreary tract of moors, where few objects occurred to enliven or diversify the scene. On our left lay the long and rugged hill called Calligmacrely; to the right, the more picturesque mountain of Garry-Duff, with others towering above it in the back ground. The approach to Rathdrum is singularly pleasing. The road brought us almost unawares to the edge of a beautiful valley, the rapidly descending sides of which were every where fringed with wood, allowing

through its foliage an occasional glimpse of the stream which wound its placid course beneath. Rising up the slope of the opposite ascent was seen the town of Rathdrum, neater in appearance than the country towns in Ireland usually are, and rendered more striking from this point of view by all the houses being covered with a white rough-cast composition; a practice, as I before remarked, very generally prevalent in this part of the country.

It was about six in the evening when we got to the inn in the market-place at Rathdrum. This, though the only tolerable house of entertainment in the town, is in truth an intolerably bad one: no vestige of that cleanliness, those comforts and accommodations which extend even to the lowest order of Englishmen. The same remark, indeed, is applicable, with one or two solitary exceptions, to all the inns in the county of Wicklow; a circumstance somewhat surprising, when it is considered how very much travelling occurs in this district during the summer and autumn. The want of comfort in the lodging-rooms is particularly striking. At Rathdrum I was much disturbed during the night by gusts of wind, which made their way into the apartment through the broken panes of the windows; yet even this was preferable to the *disagreeables* of a night passed in another lodging-room of the same house on our return towards Dublin. Some amendment in these points is devoutly to be wished for by every traveller in Wicklow.

Rathdrum is a small but well-built town, containing probably about a thousand inhabitants. It is situated on the river Avonmore, which rising to the north of Luggie-law, passes through the lake there, and pursues its course through a mountainous country towards the south. The town itself contains little that is worthy of notice. The church is a large and handsome building; but it cannot be viewed without a consideration of how little importance are size and beauty in an edifice which is attended by few but the officiating ministers of religion. The catholic chapel is crouded to excess; many, unable to procure admission into the interior of the building, go through the external part of their ceremonies in the open air; while the church is nearly empty and deserted. Even the few left, after the deduction of the catholics, are not all devoted to the establishment. The methodists have a considerable, and, if I am rightly informed, a growing interest in Rathdrum; and the active zeal of these people will not suffer them to let go the hold they have obtained. To this zeal even the attachment of the catholic to his religion frequently gives way, fostered as it is by persecution, and the iniquitous efforts of an absurd and cruel policy. How strange the fact, that there should still be those who regard violence as the broad road to conversion, and who cannot, or will not, be convinced that conciliating measures are the best adapted to the present situation of Ireland.

The following day was allotted by our plans to an excursion along the course of the river to Arklow, twelve miles from Rathdrum. I know not that I was more gratified by any part of the Wicklow scenery,

scenery, than by this beautiful and interesting valley. It would be an endless task to delineate minutely its various and changing features; and even if fully and faithfully executed, the picture might be irksome to the reader, whose attention must be wearied by the repetition of descriptive terms, and by a too rapid presentation of objects to his mind. Of the general character of the valley, however, it may not be impossible to give some idea. The Avonmore, a few miles below Rathdrum, is joined by the Avonbeck, a large stream from the western parts of the county, and their united waters receiving the name of the Ovoka, pursue a south-eastern course towards the sea at Arklow. The river Ovoka, thus formed, and augmented by other streams from the mountains, is of very considerable size, and rapid and impetuous in its progress. The sides of the valley, from Rathdrum even to the vicinity of Arklow, are formed of lofty and steeply-ascending ground, exhibiting every variety of external appearance; in some places, advancing forwards in bold and precipitous cliffs; in others, retiring with a gradual and less abrupt ascent; here cloathed with a rich profusion of wood, there offering only a bare surface of rock, disposed in masses of varied form; the *tout ensemble* being a happy combination of beauty and romantic grandeur of scene. Upon the whole, however, the former feature greatly predominates in this valley: the luxuriant abundance of the foliage, and the many villas which meet the eye in the most singular and pleasing situations, give a general character of softness to the landscape, while the appearance of wildness is rarely and partially exhibited. Those who have pursued the course of the Wye between Monmouth and Chepstow, may form an accurate idea of the scenery in the vale of the Ovoka. The resemblance is striking both as regards the nature and proportion of the objects; and the preference could not be given to either of them without considerable hesitation and diffidence.

The principal road from Rathdrum to Arklow is carried along the southern, or as it should rather perhaps be called, the western bank of the river. At a short distance from the former place we passed the extensive demesne of Avondale, some years ago the residence of Sir John Parnell, at present possessed by Lady Wicklow. The grounds stretch for two or three miles along the banks of the Avonmore, and are every where covered with the finest woods. The house is neither large nor splendid in its appearance. The *meeting of the waters*, or confluence of the Avonmore and Avonbeck, takes place just below this demesne, and is, perhaps, the most picturesque and striking point in the whole valley. Below this spot the cliffs on each side assume a wilder and more naked aspect, and are tinged here and there of a deep yellow colour, intersected by various shades of blue and green, marking the presence of a metallic ore. This is, in fact, the situation of the Wicklow copper mines, possessing considerable celebrity, but which, during the last two or three years, owing to the inferior quality of the ore, and a decrease in the market price of copper, have been little attended to. The Cronebawn

bawn mine, to the north of the river, is the property of an English company, and is conducted by Mr. Weaver, a gentleman of much scientific information. The Ballimurtagh mines, on the opposite side of the Ovoka, belong to the Hibernia copper company, whose agent for the concern is Mr. Camac. The latter mines we visited on our way to Arklow. They are situated on the summit of a lofty and precipitous hill to the right of the road, very much resembling in appearance one of the sides of the Parys mountain in Anglesey. The hill is composed of an argillaceous schistus, wavy or undulating in form, and somewhat splintery in its texture. The ore is obtained out of shafts, one of which is not less than ninety fathoms in depth, conducting to a vein which varies from two to three or four feet in thickness. This vein, according to the information I received from one of the men employed about the mine, has been worked in a level of three or four hundred yards from the bottom of the shaft. The ore obtained is principally the yellow sulphuret of copper, combined apparently with a considerable quantity of native sulphur. After being broken by the hammer, it is roasted in kilns, which have been erected on the summit of the hill, and is afterwards carried to Arklow, for exportation to Swansea, where it undergoes the further process of smelting, &c. The general quality of the ore is at present but poor: the average per centage of copper I could not learn, but from appearance and weight I should conceive it was not more than 5 or 6 per cent.

The copper mines are not the only ones by which Wicklow is known in the mineralogical world. The lead mines at Glinmalur, on the banks of the Avonbeck, are worked with spirit and success. Still more attention, however, has been attracted to the gold mines in the south of the county, and it appears that at one time much expectation was excited from this source. At present the quantity of the metal found here is very inconsiderable, and no regular workmen are employed on the spot. It is worthy of remark, however, that the largest mass of native gold ever discovered was taken up in the channel of a small stream, four miles from Arklow. It weighed 22 oz. was purchased by Mr. Camac, and is now, I believe, deposited in the Museum of the Dublin Society.

Beyond the copper mines the valley of the Ovoka regains all its picturesque beauty. Still keeping the same side of the stream, the road conducted us through several extensive woods, rising from the water's edge to the summit of the hills which enclose the valley. The trees in these woods are chiefly the oak, the ash, and the beech. To the mass of their foliage, the delicate form and shade of the weeping birch affords a pleasing relief. At a short distance from Arklow the valley opens out into a flat marshy plain, extending towards the sea, and offering a singular contrast to the scenes we had just before been contemplating. We arrived at Arklow a little before twelve.

(To be continued.)

ON WAGES IN THE COTTON MANUFACTURE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IN the department of your valuable miscellany allotted to General Correspondence, I observe that you occasionally admit communications relative to manufactures and commerce. You will, therefore, I trust, allow me to call the attention of your readers to a matter of this nature, which, although of merely local importance, involves a question very generally interesting.

During the last session of parliament, application was made for a law to regulate wages in the cotton manufacture. Two petitions were presented, the one on the part of certain manufacturers, and the other on the part of the weavers. The common object of both these petitions was, to obtain a certain advance on the wages then given for weaving, and to fix on that advance as a minimum below which they should not in future be reduced. The report of the committee, to whom these petitions were referred, having been brought up, the bill was lost after a very short discussion, in the course of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer is stated to have remarked, that a low minimum would afford no relief to the petitioners, and a high one would be found impracticable.

This application is remarkable, as it seems an exception to the general maxim, that in all trades the master and the workman have opposite interests, the latter constantly striving to raise the price of his labour, and the former aiming to get it done as cheap as possible. Accordingly, we find, that in all prior attempts of the cotton weavers to raise their wages, they were uniformly opposed by their employers, and in the present case the concurrence of the manufacturers was by no means unanimous, since, if it had been, they would have accomplished their object without the interference of law. It is certain, however, that a respectable body of manufacturers did encourage the claims of the weavers, and did second their petition by one of similar purport; and this circumstance, so singular in itself, naturally leads every one who considers it, to enquire what must be the present state of the trade.

It appears, from the evidence of the weavers, as given in the report of the committee, that of late years their wages have been reduced more than one-half; that no considerable improvement has been made during that period to accelerate or shorten their labour; and that, in order to procure the bare necessaries of life, they are obliged to do nearly double the work they formerly did. At the same time it is remarked, there is no limitation imposed by the master on the quantity which a weaver produces within a given period; there is no scarcity of work; and hence it is argued, there can be no considerable want

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of demand for cotton goods in the market, although the rate of labour, nearly doubled, has so greatly increased the supply.

The manufacturers, in their evidence, endeavoured to shew, that the depreciation of cotton goods, which had caused this fall of wages, was not owing entirely to the loss of foreign demand, but was to be attributed in a great degree to certain abuses which existed in the trade, and which the establishment of a minimum by law would tend to reform. These abuses were not very distinctly pointed out in the course of the examination, but they may be easily defined and traced to their source. In the best days of the manufacture, Manchester was the principal mart for cotton goods; but, as the foreign demand fell off, and the home consumption increased, the most considerable share of trade was gradually transferred to the metropolis. The market in London was supplied chiefly by consignments from the manufacturing counties. It became the interest of the commission houses who received these consignments to hold forth the most liberal and accommodating terms to the manufacturers; and hence arose that facility of obtaining credit which has since proved the bane of the trade, by tempting a number of speculators to embark in it to the detriment of men of real capital. A perpetual competition existed between them: in prosperous seasons the speculator strove to engross the trade, by outbidding the capitalist in the wages of labour, and by anticipating the profits of stock; and at adverse times he brought down the value of goods in the market by the sacrifices he was compelled to make. It then became his object, not to diminish his manufacture in consequence of those sacrifices, but rather to increase it, and to take advantage of the fall of wages, in order to redeem his loss, by replacing his stock on better terms. A duration of bad trade has led many of these speculators to utter bankruptcy, but others have risen in their place; so that at length of men of real capital and principle, some have left the trade, others have been deterred from entering into it, and those who remain have been driven by their competitors to pursue the same ruinous measures. The price of goods, and, consequently, the price of labour, have been continually on the decline; and it is reckoned none of the least evils attending this state of things, that merchants are withheld from purchasing by the fear of a further depreciation. The establishment of a minimum on wages is therefore recommended as necessary, in the first instance, to ensure a fair livelihood to the workmen, and, by moderating his labour, to check the supply of goods to the market. In the next place it is expected to deter the manufacturer from sacrificing his property in prospect of indemnity from a future reduction of wages, and thus by banishing speculators from the trade, to make room for men of capital. Lastly, it is to correct the present fluctuations in the value of goods, and to establish a standard price, at which the merchant may safely purchase. To prove that the trade would allow of such a measure, certain wholesale dealers were called in evidence, who gave it as their opinion, that if an advance of ten per cent. on cotton goods were to take place

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(which would make about thirty per cent. on wages) the demand would not be lessened. On every rise of the price of cotton a certain rise of goods takes place, and this rise, it is urged, might as well be effected by an advance on the wages of labour, which would operate as a tax levied on the consumers and given to the weavers.

On the other hand it has been argued, that the present distress of the trade, and the abuses of which the petitioners complain, are entirely caused by the overflow occasioned by the loss of foreign markets. The consequent depreciation of goods has encouraged and augmented the home consumption, and has also preserved a branch of the export trade, by affording such profits as would compensate the risk of a circuitous intercourse. If such a minimum were established as would benefit the weaver, it would entirely stop one of those outlets, and considerably narrow the other. A stagnation of the market would ensue, and the manufacturer would be obliged to diminish his concern by discharging a proportion of hands. The persons thus totally thrown out of employ would occasion a competition of labour, and the law of the minimum would be evaded.

With respect to the price of cotton, it is answered, that its rise is always occasioned by a scarcity in the market, proceeding either from monopoly or from actual failure of supply. These causes never influence the price of labour; there can be no monopoly, no failure of supply. Its fluctuations arise solely from competition—from open competition of the employers in raising wages in favourable seasons, and from tacit competition of the employed in submitting to abatements when the trade is adverse. The trade, in both instances, regulates itself, and it is judged impolitic for law to interfere in it. A positive advance of wages, operating as a tax on the consumer in favour of the weaver, would be injurious, because a tax on any article has a tendency to diminish the consumption.

But, say the friends of the minimum, if no measures are taken for their relief, a great proportion of weavers will be driven by distress to seek other employments, and in case of a future revival of foreign commerce, we shall be unprepared to avail ourselves of the change. The advocates for the freedom of trade contend, that this will be no evil. The produce of the cotton manufacture, which in 1782 did not exceed two millions sterling, increased in the course of twenty years to the value of fifteen millions. Among our rivals on the continent this manufacture is now in a more perfect state than it was in this country twenty years ago. Though the war, which obstructs our commerce, impedes their improvement, yet we have reason to fear, on considering our own rapid progress, that they will in time overtake us, especially when the restoration of peace shall augment their means of competition. It is better, therefore, to leave the quantity and the value of labour in the manufacture to be regulated solely by the demand, since the causes which influence that demand are beyond the reach of legal interference, and would soon render it nugatory.

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These are some of the various opinions which prevail respecting the cotton manufacture, and the late petitions to parliament. There are others which I omit to state, having already, perhaps, exceeded the limits which a paper on this subject ought to occupy. The condition of the weavers, a body of near 150,000 individuals, is deplorable in the extreme. Their wages diminish as their labour doubles, their strength is exhausted by incessant toil and scanty subsistence, they have no prospect of relief by a change of employment; in short their case can only be paralleled by the bondage of the Children of Isreal when their tale of bricks was increased and the straw taken from them. The remedy they have sought for by their petitions has been denied them, doubtless for wise reasons; as a permanent regulation it would certainly be injurious. But if the privations to which this country has submitted, in order to counteract the prohibitory decrees of her enemies, be an extreme case which cannot last long, may it not be fairly presumed that the measure, as a temporary expedient, would be beneficial?

Yours, X.

Chow Bent, Lancashire, 10th Nov. 1808.

ACCOUNT OF KIEL, IN HOLSTEIN.

THE neighbourhood of this city possesses picturesque beauties equalling, if not outvying, those of its most illustrious rivals. The arduousness of its approach, which presents a continuity of ascent and descent, being surmounted, most amply will the traveller find his toilsome task repaid by the fascinating prospect that crowns its termination. Before him lies Kiel, with its steeples and turrets on the sea-girt margin of a valley, whose expanse is generally tinted with a greyish mist; whilst woodlands, diversified and enlivened by the neat village or unassuming hamlet, present their verdant crests at every point, and form a pleasing contrast with the distant murmur of the "ship-bespangled" haven. Amid this scene the noble forest of Duestern-brock arrests the eye: thence Hirschfeld once sent forth his flowing strains, and Moldenhawer now "attunes his rival lyre." The Baltic holds its foaming course scarce fifty paces from this Parnassian spot; the coast beyond soon bounds its billows, and there, passing over the distant group formed by the villages of Ellerbeck and Neumühlen, stands the town of Holtenau on the borders of a large canal. As the eager sight stretches itself beyond to the furthest limits of the horizon, where the ocean seems no longer but an unembodied vapour, it yet may sometimes hail the citadel of Friedrichs-ort. In short, it is impossible to conceive a more romantic scenery than Kiel and its environs afford.

Kiel contains a population of above seven thousand inhabitants. It is

is chiefly built in the Gothic style, for which, however, modern architecture has of late years been substituted. When it formed part of the Russian dominions, it enjoyed pre-eminent advantages through the patronage of the empress Catherine; hence it has probably arisen, that so many here profess Russian principles, and seem careless of concealing their desire of becoming Russian subjects once more. The public buildings are of ancient architecture, and often betray, as is the case with the royal palace, a style void of taste and proportion. There is an observatory within that palace, which has far greater claims to attention than the garden attached to it. Not far hence is the "Wasser Allee," a mall frequented chiefly by females. The place of resort for the beau monde within the city is the promenade on the ramparts, which command a fine view of the port and shipping. Dorfgarten and Preety, without the walls, are the fashionable rendezvous; but Wiburgh and Petersburg, where the Archdukes formerly held their summer residences, are now quite abandoned. The theatre is beneath all criticism; both in respect to externals as well as internals, it can be compared only to a country barn; the pit and galleries are overflowed by three hundred spectators, nor would it be out of nature to pen cattle in the boxes. Such is the indifference, which obtains in Kiel for the Thespian art!

The excellent order maintained in this city merits the highest encomiums; its police cannot be surpassed for dexterity, vigilance, and regularity, nor can a warmer panegyric be made on the state of its morals than is contained in the simple fact, that Kiel has not had to lament the commission of one criminal act within the last fifteen years. Its university, founded by duke Albert in 1655, has been the nursery of many celebrated men, and can boast of excellent institutions; but it will be totally unknown a few years hence, if it decays as rapidly as it has done during the last five. In 1794 it was frequented by three hundred students, and now by scarcely ninety! By dint of indefatigable labour, and through the assistance of his son, who was honoured with a Doctor's degree in his fifteenth year, the learned and scientific Weber has succeeded in establishing a botanical garden, which he has already brought to considerable perfection. Nor does he deserve less praise as the founder of a clinical institution, though his efforts in this respect have met with little encouragement, the number of its students being just equal to that of its professors! There is much of urbanity and liberality prevalent in the manners and opinions of the literati: yet Kiel is any thing at present but a favoured seat of learning and science. The marked hauteur also that severs the rich from their inferiors, and the noble from the citizen, has been productive of much evil, and is an insuperable barrier to the extension of literary intercourse. Its race of authors, as far as I could learn, is but puny.

It may be easily imagined that the want of public recreations rendered me infinitely assiduous in cultivating the good graces of all ranks; and I should be guilty of ingratitude were I not to observe, that

an ardent disposition of benevolence and hospitality towards strangers forms a leading feature in their character. Their manners, abating somewhat for locality, cannot fail to please, though they are unquestionably susceptible of refinement.*

* It is intended to follow this article with accounts of other German cities, which have been least visited and described by English travellers.

S.

ENQUIRY CONCERNING THE REIGN OF TIBERIUS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

NOT having, as I am at present situated, the means of access to any of the sources of historical information which would be most likely to supply me with what I am desirous of ascertaining, the exact period of the commencement of the reign of the emperor Tiberius, I should feel myself much indebted to any of your readers who have the opportunity of doing so, to make the requisite investigation, and favour me with the result of it, through the channel of the Athenæum.

The point which I particularly wish to ascertain at present is, what are the historical grounds for authorizing the opinion that Tiberius' reign commenced *previous* to the death of his predecessor Augustus, founded on the presumption of their having ruled conjointly for some time, an opinion sanctioned by the authority of the celebrated Dr. Lardner, and some other distinguished theological writers?

I should wish not only to have the authorities required specified, but the particulars stated in reference to the fact in question quoted in detail. It is scarcely necessary to add, that this opinion originated in an attempt to solve a chronological difficulty respecting the precise time of our Saviour's birth.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. V. M.

Dec. 6, 1808.

PASSAGE IN HERODOTUS EXPLAINED.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IF the following attempt to explain a passage in Herodotus, which puzzled the great Valckenaer, suits the purpose of your agreeable and useful miscellany, you will oblige a constant reader by inserting it.

The passage is connected with the account of those formidable *ants* in India, upon which if any lover of natural history can throw light, he

he will render a most acceptable service to all readers of the father of Greek history. In order to carry away the gold, which is said to be thrown up by these said μύρμηκες, ants, an Indian goes, we are told, riding upon a she-camel, having a male on each side, in a leading rein, or chain. σειρηφόρον μὲν ἑκατέρωθεν ἔρσενα παρέλκειν, θήλεαν δὲ, ἐς μέσον. Lib. iii. c. 102. Then in chap. 106 follows what appears to me a *Crux Criticorum*, though Larcher professes to be well satisfied with Wesseling's explanation; which, by the way, Sir, I suspect Wesseling himself was not. τοὺς μέν νυν ἔρσενας τῶν καμήλων, εἶναι γὰρ ἥσσονας θεῖν των θηλέων, καὶ παραλύεσθαι ἐπελκομένους, οὐκ ὁμῶν ἀμφοτέρους· τὰς δὲ θηλέας . . . . ἐνδιδόναι μαλακὸν ὀυδέν.

The alteration I would propose, in order to make sense of the passage, consists merely in the transposition of a comma. And without further preface, or reference to the many expedients which have been tried, I would point and interpret the only perplexing part of the sentence thus: καὶ παραλύεσθαι, ἐπελκομένους οὐκ ὁμοῦ ἀμφοτέρους. *The males*, he says, *are quite unnerved, and do not draw both together; whereas the female never remits her exertion.* I have used, in this free translation, a phrase very commonly applied, when a horse proves lazy or tired, and throws an undue share of work upon another: and this, I conceive, Herodotus means to say the two male camels did, while on the contrary the female *always kept to her work.*

The difficulty has principally arisen from this cause. Καὶ has been taken for a copulative, whereas it is only used as an intensive particle. The same circumstance has not unfrequently proved a stumbling block in the interpretation of Greek authors: for instance, in a passage of Demosthenes, an explanation of which, founded partly upon this signification of καὶ, was suggested a few years ago in a number of the Imperial Review.*

It is not in my power to refer to either of the English translations of Herodotus. If they coincide with the interpretation now offered, it will be additional evidence of its correctness. If they supply a better, it will give me pleasure to be made acquainted with it; for I humbly conceive that it ought to be the aim of every one, who studies the works of another, not to display his own ingenuity, but to discover his author's meaning.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. Y.

* Vol. iv. p. 117.

CORRECTION RESPECTING THE LORD'S SUPPER.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE great weight which the literary reputation of the Athenæum, and, permit me to add, the character which the Editor holds

holds in the republic of letters, must attach to the opinions which it countenances and promulgates, renders it peculiarly necessary that the earliest notice should be taken of any sentiment of importance advanced in it which appears to be either erroneous, or calculated to mislead. Something of this kind, I humbly apprehend, is to be found in your last number, in the account which your correspondent on the subject of English Synonymy has given of the Lord's Supper; and I shall trust to your known impartiality for permission to enter my protest against one part of that article.

I have nothing to object to the etymological elucidations of the several terms by which this ordinance is designated; for I am free to allow them the praise of erudition and ingenuity to which they are unquestionably entitled. In those terms there is nothing implied that is at variance with the opinion of Hoadly and others, that the ordinance is a commemorative rite. What I object to in your correspondent is, the comparatively degrading delineation which he has given of it even as a simple commemoration, in the latter part of his observations, wherein the tendency of his language seems to be to maintain, that the best mode of celebrating it is, not with the solemnity of a religious service, but with the levity of a Bacchanalian festival, in GOBLETS of wine. Although I take it for granted, from their known character, that the unitarians, at their anniversary festival, conduct themselves in a manner suitable to their profession as christians, yet I feel convinced they would reject with abhorrence a proposal "to consecrate the first goblet (supposing they drank their wine in measures entitled to that appellation) to the immortal memory of the great founder of their faith." They would, I am confident, consider the introduction of his venerated name in such a way a gross profanation of his character and his cause. To the assertion, that they would by such a procedure more faithfully copy the spirit of his institution, I beg leave, with all my deference to the erudition of your correspondent, to demur. The Paschal supper which Jesus was celebrating with his disciples when this ordinance was instituted, was a festival purely religious, and of the most solemn kind, intended as a grateful commemoration of a most signal interposition of heaven in behalf of the Israelites: and although the latter Jews began the celebration of it by drinking wine, the act was with them far different from the quaffing of goblets at a convivial meeting. After this model Jesus formed his own institution, designed to commemorate the most valuable religious privileges and blessings, by the simple acts of eating bread and drinking wine, accompanied with suitable feelings and expressions of gratitude to the great Being by whom they were bestowed.

I have no wish to enter the lists with your correspondent in a controversy on this subject; I have not time, nor, perhaps, talents for the undertaking; but I feel it to be an act of duty to express my dissent from his delineation of an institution which, without attaching to it any superstitious ideas, I, in common, I trust, with the majority of your readers, regard with religious veneration.

To

To describe it as of no greater weight and dignity than an ordinary toast at a public dinner table, seems certainly the most effectual way to bring it into contempt, and to destroy, in the estimation of the rising generation, already too prone to shake off the restrictions of religious duty, all obligation to the observance of it as an appointed mean of religious improvement.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

THOS. REES.

Dec. 14th.

COLLECTANEA OXONIENSIA; OR, LETTERS TO AND FROM EMINENT PERSONS, FROM THE ORIGINALS IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

History of Bishops.—Baronage.—On the fourth volume of the Monasticon.

From Sir W. DUGDALE to Mr. A. WOOD.

Sir,

Yours of the 17th instant I received, being glad to hear that you are now with our noble friend at Weston (to whom I pray you present my most hearty service) and that you have been labouring upon the History of our Bishops. Those notes which I have of them from the public records, are, chiefly, the restitution of their temporalties, upon their consecrations, and something out of certain old annals; all which are at your service, when you please. I think, therefore, that you may do well to come hither about three weeks hence, and take note of what I have collected concerning them, which will be no long work. My worthy friend Mr. Chetwynd will be then with his mother (the Lady Dixey) which is but six miles distant from hence; at which time I intend to visit him there, where I can make you acquainted with him, and where you may confer with him of what I formerly discoursed with you concerning the antiquities of Staffordshire.

As to the reprinting of my Baronage, I believe the bookseller (unto whom I have disposed of the copy) will do it ere long; for the last term they acknowledged to me that they had but a few of the books unsold. What corrections or material additions either you or Mr. Sheldon can help me to, will be very acceptable to me, and therefore I shall take it for a great favour that you will go in hand with gathering them together.

Touching a fourth volume of the Monasticon, I should be willing that there were such a work; but having extracted from our public records, and the famous Cottonian Library, what is there to be had; and having discovered so little as yet, which lay hid in private hands, and

and not seen till the third volume was extant, I do not expect to live so long as to make any considerable collection for such a volume. And as to the friaries, which were mendicants, and had nothing but their houses of habitation, I did endeavour, when I had the perusal of the Tower records, to find out the times of their foundations, and by whom or at whose cost their houses were built; but thereof found so little, that it discouraged me to make mention of them, which I could properly have done in one of the Monasticons. What those records did afford concerning them I can easily shew you.

Before I last left London I saw Dr. Plot's Book of Oxfordshire, which I like very well; wishing he may have good encouragement to succeed farther upon the like subject.† * * * * *

Wishing you good health, I rest your most affectionate friend and servant,

WM. DUGDALE.

Blythe-hall, near Coleshill, 23 Aug. 1677.

For my very worthy friend Mr. Anthony Wood, at Mr. Sheldon's house, in Weston, neere Whichford.

Leave this letter at the sign of the Dolfyn, in Warwick, to be sent as aforesayd.

Dr. Hickes‡ presented to a Doctor's Degree at St. Andrew's.

To Dr. SMITH,§ in a Letter from him.

Edinburgh, Octob. 9, [16] 77.

Dear Sir,

I have spent most of the time since I received your last in rambling from place to place in this country, or else you had received my thanks sooner, for the news you sent me, which was as acceptable to my Lord as myself. He read your letter, was very much pleased with

† Here follows an account of some antiquities discovered at Tamworth; a "trench wherein the bodies of a multitude of men had been buried, a spear-head of iron," &c.

‡ Dr. George Hickes was first a member of St. John's College, in Oxford, from which he removed to Magdalen College. He was rector of St. Ebbe's church, in Oxford. In March 1679-80, he was promoted to a prebend of Worcester, and presented by Archbishop Sancroft to the vicarage of All-hallows Barking, in London. In 1683 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, and, in 1683, dean of Worcester, of which he was deprived for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance. He was consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Thetford, by the non-juring and deprived bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough. Being grievously tormented with the stone, he died in 1715, in his 74th year.

§ Dr. Thomas Smith was elected fellow of Magdalen College in 1666, and deprived of his fellowship for refusing the oaths of allegiance in 1692. He published many learned works, and died in London in 1710.

with it, and enquired particularly after you. Pray let me hear from you again, and write me as much news as you can of state and court matters, and let me know what stories go of my Lord‡ now. I know he hath enemies in both kingdoms that correspond, and I would fain know what they say of him now.

I have now a long story to tell you of myself, which I know will subject me to the censure of the English world, and therefore I must desire you, as a faithful friend, to justify me as you have occasion.

I was long sollicited by some bishops here to accept of a Doctor's degree; but I was always resolute in denying it, and always gave such reasons as might have made them satisfied why I did not accept. But when they saw me so resolv'd, they took another way, and offered the compliment for me to my Lord, utterly unknown to me. My Lord was pleased with it, and was discontented that I made a difficulty at it, which was a mighty trouble to me, and therefore considering how great a lover he is of his country, and particularly of that university which confers degrees in divinity here, I thought myself in prudence obliged to submit. I told the Bishops that put him upon it, what streights they had brought me into—either of taking a degree, whose dignity I was not able to support in my own country, or hazard the displeasure of my Lord. As to this objection they told me, that my Lord knew what was fit for a D.D. in England as well as I, and since he expected it, that I could not lay a greater obligation upon him to make provision for me than to obey him cheerfully in this matter. I told him also how our own university might take it ill, custom having made it a debt for her own children that were dependent of her, as I was, to take their degrees there. To this they replied, that my condition was singular, and that the university could not be angry with me if they considered the circumstances I was in. The truth is, had I not complied with their desires, I had been looked upon as a contemner of the only honour this country was capable of conferring upon me, as my Lord's chaplain, and so had gained the ill will of the place. Wherefore to St. Andrew's I went, where, after a speech full of compliments and respects, to my patron, to my mother the university, and to myself, I was created D.D. in as solemn a manner as could be. My Lord is the patron of the university; it hath three colleges, and that for divinity is the Sorbonne of the kingdom. I hope, all these reasons considered, no candid man will think me guilty of temerity or ambition. I could say much more for myself, but the rest when we meet. It will at least be a month ere we return. I wish we may not tarry here all the winter. Pray write speedily to your humble servant,

GEORGE HICKES.

‡ The Duke of Lauderdale, high-commissioner of Scotland, to whom Dr. Hickes was chaplain.

Dr.

A curious circumstance in Natural History.

Dr. WALLIS to Dr. SMITH.

Oxford, Dec. 20, 1677.

Sir,

I was this day shewed a nest of young rats, which were yesterday killed in a wood-house belonging to University College; which, because of somewhat extraordinary, I thought not amiss to acquaint you with. They were seven in number; two of them well nigh at their full growth, the other five somewhat less; but (which seemed very unusual) all their tails were interwoven like so many strings in a breade, from the rump to the little ends of the tails, so that they could not part. And by that means, the man who first found them (in a nest made of moss, on a bench among the wood) might as well have taken them alive, for by reason of this entanglement they could not go away. The old one, which it seems had continued to feed them to this bigness, did leap with great fury at the man who came to destroy them, but was beat off by him, and then the young ones destroyed. Had he been so wise as not to have killed them, it had been a sight worth preserving. You may acquaint our President with it, and (if you think fit) the Society, as a rarity.

I am, yours to serve you,

JOHN WALLIS.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

EURIPIDES.

Quintilian, in a valuable chapter, in which he reviews the principal writers, whose works may be serviceable in the formation of an accomplished orator, gives the following judicious character of Euripides. Having briefly estimated the merits of Æschylus, he adds, that "Sophocles and Euripides have thrown a much superior lustre on their art. In the different styles of writing adopted by these poets, which of them attained the higher degree of excellence, is a subject of controversy with many. Yet all must acknowledge that the study of Euripides will prove far more useful to those who direct their views to the art of public speaking. For in his language (a circumstance which is blamed by those, to whom the dignity, and tragic ornament, and lofty tone of Sophocles appear to partake more of sublimity) he approaches more nearly to the style of oratory. He abounds in maxims, and when he expresses the opinions of philosophers, is almost equal to them, and in addressing and replying may be compared

pared to any of those who have excelled in the eloquence of the forum. In the expression of all the passions he is admirable, and unrivalled in those which depend on pity."*

Quintilian has here well pointed out three of the most prominent characteristics of Euripides; his disposition to philosophize, the rhetorical cast of his style, and the power of touching the passions, which, notwithstanding frequent insipidity, he sometimes exercises in a high degree. The philosophy of his master Anaxagoras may often be traced in his writings. In the tragedy of Theseus, that hero was represented as observing of himself, "instructed by a wise man, I was accustomed to direct my mind to the consideration of calamities, proposing to my thoughts the possibility of exile, of immature death, and other various kinds of woe, that if any of those events should occur which I had made the subject of my reflection, the evil might not wound me more severely by being unexpected."

Εγω δε τυτο παρα σοφου τινος μαθων
Εις φροντιδας νουν συμφορας τ' εβαλλομην,
Φυγας τ' εμαυτῳ προστιθεις πατρας εμης,
Θανατους τ' αωρους, και καθκων αλλας ὁδους,
Ως ει τι πασχοιμ', ὡν εδοξαζον ποτε,
Μη μοι νεοχτον προσπεσοι, μαλλον δακοι.

Cicero quotes this passage in a translation of his own, and adds, Quod autem Theseus a docto se audisse dicit, id de seipso loquitur Euripides. *Fuerat enim auditor Anaxagoræ*, quem ferunt nuntiata morte filii, dixisse, sciebam me genuisse mortalem; quæ vox declarat, iis esse hæc acerba, quibus non fuerint cogitata.†

Another of the opinions of Anaxagoras is celebrated by our facetious poet.

For Anaxagoras long agone
Saw hills, as well as you, i' th' moon;
And held the sun was but a piece
Of red hot iron, as big as Greece;
Believ'd the heavens were made of stone,
Because the sun had voided one;
And rather than he would recant
Th' opinion, suffered banishment.

In conformity with this opinion an ancient scholiast observes, that the sun is called by Euripides, πετρος and βωλος. Some passages of the Orestes seem to allude to this doctrine. Several other instances of correspondence between the philosophy of Anaxagoras and the poetry of his scholar are noticed by the ancients, and collected by Valckenäer in his very learned Diatribe on the fragments of Euripides, some chapters of which are devoted to the illustration of this subject.‡

* Lib. x. 1. † Tusc. quæst. iii. 14. ‡ Cap. iv.-vi.

The limits of this paper will not permit any review, however brief, of all the remaining dramatic compositions of Euripides. They all contain specimens of the beauties, and all unfortunately supply instances of the faults of this great poet. The Hecuba involves a double interest, the first part relating to the sacrifice of Polyxena, and the latter to the discovery of the murder of Polydorus, and the vengeance of Hecuba on the author of the crime. The Orestes is likewise somewhat remarkable for its variety of character, its general complexion being tragic, but some of its scenes perfectly comic, a circumstance which shows that the ancients did not always consider themselves as bound by those strict laws which the French critics have imposed on dramatic composition. The fable of the Phœnissæ is founded on the Theban war, a subject, it has been remarked, on which nothing good was ever produced. The observation is to be taken with some limitation. The Phœnissæ may contain several tedious scenes, but it likewise presents many passages conceived in the finest spirit of poetry. In the Medea, the character of that haughty revengeful enchantress is drawn with great force, and the struggles of natural affection with the gratification of vengeance are well depicted. The Alcestis is founded on a singular story of ancient mythology. The character of Admetus is provokingly mean and cowardly, that of Alcestis is striking and affecting. Her sentiments and language on the approach of death are strongly conceived, and have received the merited approbation of one in the highest degree qualified to judge, the poet Racine, who defends his master from the ridiculous objections of some French critics. We cannot refrain from transcribing an observation of Gibbon* respecting the Iphigenia in Tauris, expressed with his usual elegance of language. "On that inhospitable shore (the Chersonesus Taurica) Euripides, embellishing with exquisite art the tales of antiquity, has placed the scene of one of his most affecting tragedies. The bloody sacrifices of Diana, the arrival of Orestes and Pylades, and the triumph of virtue and religion over savage fierceness, serve to represent an historical truth, that the Tauri, the original inhabitants of the peninsula, were in some degree reclaimed from their brutal manners, by a gradual intercourse with the Grecian colonies, which settled along the maritime coast." The Cyclops is curious as the sole remaining specimen of the satyric drama so called, because the chorus was composed of satyrs. It is properly a burlesque composition, characterized by the ludicrous ideas of comedy, or rather of farce, conveyed in the lofty and swelling language of tragedy.

The Rhesus is at present, by the common judgment of critics, regarded as spurious. It is remarked to have been cited by very few of the ancient writers, and those chiefly of an obscure class. That doubts early existed of its genuineness appears from the author of the argument, who observes also, though with little judgment, that it rather resembles the style of Sophocles. He adds, however, that in the Didascaliæ

* i. 421.

dascaliæ it was received as genuine, and that the frequent allusions* to the phœnomena of the celestial bodies are agreeable to the manner of Euripides. Scaliger was inclined, though with hesitation, to regard the Rhesus as a tragedy of Sophocles; Hardion, Valckenaer, Beck, and the generality of modern critics, reject it without scruple as the production neither of Sophocles nor Euripides. It is, in fact, in its whole œconomy, in its sentiments, manners, and language, unworthy of any of the ancient dramatists with whose works we are acquainted. The real author is wholly uncertain. Some critics are inclined to assign it to a nephew of Euripides.

Five letters are also ascribed to Euripides, three of which are addressed to king Archelaus, and the two others to Sophocles and Cephisophon. These are consigned by the criticism of Bentley to the same condemnation with the epistles of Phalaris, and other forgeries of the ancient sophists. The deception may be sufficiently collected from circumstances of internal evidence. We also learn from the Greek author of a life of Aratus, that they were ascribed by Apollonides to Sabirius Pollo. For the latter name, to accommodate the words to the Roman form, Bentley would read Sabidius Pollo. Apollonides, though styled Cepheus by the Greek writer, he supposes with probability to be Apollonides Nicenus, mentioned by Laertius and others, who lived under the reign of Tiberius, and wrote a book respecting falsified history.

Euripides was regarded by the ancients as the most tragic of the poets, the most powerful to excite the passions of pity and terror. It was one of the literary projects formed by Mr. Fox in his retirement, to write an essay on the beauties of Euripides. It would be easy to collect passages of eulogium from ancient and modern authors, but perhaps the most flattering testimony to his merits, is the well known homage paid to his works by the enemies of his country. After the capture of the Athenian army in the unfortunate expedition against Sicily, many of the captives, who retained by memory passages of his works, were accustomed to sing or repeat them, as the solace of their bondage and labour. The recent Greek literature, from the difficulty of multiplying copies of books, was little known in Sicily. The Sicilians were charmed with the elevated sentiments and pathetic strains of the philosophical poet, and in various instances gave liberty to the prisoners who were able to repeat his verses. Some of these captives on their return to Athens paid their grateful acknowledgments to the poet, to whose genius they were indebted for restoration to their friends and country.

Editions of Euripides.

The earliest edition of any part of the works of Euripides was printed at Florence, about the end of the fifteenth century. It is a small volume

* No such allusions, with the exception of a single instance, occur in our present copies.

volume in 4to. printed in capital letters, and containing only the Medea, Hippolytus, Alcestis, and Andromache. The editor was Janus Lascaris; the printer, L. F. de Alopa, a Venetian. This edition is extremely rare, and appears to have been taken from a good manuscript.

This was followed by the Aldine edition, containing eighteen tragedies, Venet. 1503, 8vo. It possesses less reputation than the edition of Sophocles, published by the same printer.

Three editions, printed at Basil by Hervagius (1537-44-51, 8vo.) were chiefly taken from the Aldine copy. To the last is annexed the Electra, first published by P. Victorius, at Florence, 1545.

The edition of Oporinus (Basil, 1562, fol.) contains the nineteen tragedies, with the Latin version of Stiblinus, and the notes of Brodæus on several of the tragedies.

A small edition was published by Canter, Ant. 1571, Gr. 12mo. It is correct, and the editor took considerable pains in the arrangement of the metres. It was the basis of several of the subsequent editions.

This edition was reprinted at Heidelberg (1597, 2 vols. 8vo.) with a Latin version, and the commencement of the Danaë of Euripides, found in a MS. of the Palatine library. The notes of Æmilius Portus, printed separately, are frequently annexed to it.

An edition of Euripides was printed at Frankfort by Brubachius, in the sixteenth century, *sine anni nota*. It is said to contain some good readings.

Euripides was printed at Geneva by Paul Stephens (1602, 4to.) This edition (though now superseded by the labours of later editors) was formerly considered as valuable, since it incorporated the chief contents of the preceding editions.

Joshua Barnes's magnificent edition appeared at Cambridge 1694, fol. It still maintains considerable estimation, though its critical value is inferior to its external splendour.

There is no editor to whom Euripides is more indebted than to Dr. Musgrave, whose edition was printed at Oxford, in four volumes, 4to. 1778. The text is formed by a careful comparison of MSS. and editions, various passages are corrected with great felicity, and the notes convey much useful and critical information. It is to be regretted that its typographical accuracy is not always equal to its other merits. It is now reprinting at the Clarendon press in 8vo.

The very useful edition of Beck contains a reimpression of that of Barnes, with a collation of Musgrave's edition, the entire notes of Musgrave (with two accidental omissions of considerable consequence.) and a compendium of the observations of other editors and critics. It was printed at Leipsic, in 3 vols. 4to. 1778, 1788. It contains a very copious and useful index, and is indispensable to the student of Euripides.

These are the chief editors of the complete remaining works of the

the poet. Those of separate plays are numerous and important. Our limits will permit us to mention only a few of the most value.

The Phœnissæ and Hippolytus were published by Valckenaer (Franeq. 1755, L. Bat. 1768, 4to.) The commentaries abound with requisite learning, and the Diatribe on the fragments of Euripides annexed to the latter is one of the finest specimens of Greek criticism.

Valuable editions of the Supplices, and the two Iphigeniæ were published by Markland.

The plays published by the late Professor Porson are the Hecuba, Orestes, Phœnissæ, and Medea. To speak in praise of these excellent works would be superfluous. The loss which literature has sustained by the death of this admirable scholar is irreparable.

Scholia on seven of the tragedies of Euripides were first published by L. A. Junta, at Venice, 1534, and have since been annexed to various editions.

D.

SELECTIONS FROM THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY.

From Strato, the Sardian.

Oh how I loved, when, like the gorgeous sun,
(Firing the orient with a blaze of light)
Thy beauty every lesser star outshone!
Now o'er that beauty steals the approach of night—
Yet—yet, I love—tho' in the western sea
Half-sunk, the day-star still is fair to me.

From Julian, Præfect of Egypt.—An Anacreontic.

While for my fair a wreathe I twined
Of all the flowers that spring discloses,
It was my hapless fate to find
Cupid lurking in the roses.

I seised the little struggling boy;
I plunged him in the mantling cup;
Then pledged it with a rapturous joy,
And, mad with triumph, drank him up.

But ever since within my breast
All uncontrouled the urchin rages,
Disturbs my labours, breaks my rest,
And an eternal warfare wages.

The

Tha Revenge of Love.—From Agathias.

She, who but late in beauty's pride was seen,
For curling auburn famed, and generous mien,
Who froze my hopes, and triumphed in my fears,
Now sheds her graces to the waste of years.
Changed to unlovely is that breast of snow,
And dimmed her eye, and wrinkled is her brow,
And querulous the voice by time repress'd,
Whose artless music stole me from my rest.
Age gives redress to love; and silvery hair
And earlier wrinkles brand the haughty fair.

On the Picture of his Mistress.—From Paul the Silentiary.

Oh how unequal is the painter's art
To reach the glowing picture of the heart,
To catch the roseate graces of my fair,
"Her eyes' blue languish," and her radiant hair!
First paint the gorgeous day-star's beam divine—
Then may thy imaged Lydia equal mine!

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*The Victory of Venus.—From the same.**

In my green and tender age,
I the queen of love defied—
Steel'd my heart against her rage,
And her arts repelled with pride.
Inaccessible before,
Now, almost grey, I burn the more.

Venus,

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* Compare with this Malesherbes' lively Address to the Muses.

Quand le sang bouillant en mes veines
Me donnoit de jeunes desirs,
Tantost vous souspiriez mes peines,
Tantost vous chantiez mes plaisirs.
Mais aujourdhui que mes années
Vers leur fin s'en vont terminées,
Seroit il bien à mes ecrits
D'ennuyer les races futures
Des ridicules aventures
D'un amoureux à cheveux gris?

While youth ran boiling in my veins
And warm desire inspired your measures,
Sometimes you sigh'd my amorous pains,
And sometimes sang my wanton pleasures.
But now that slow and silent time
Has stolen the honours of my prime,
Say, would it profit my fair fame,
In drivelling verses to discover
The dull amours and foolish flame
Of an old doting grey-beard lover?

Venus, laughing, hear the vow
By your slave repentant made,
Greater far your triumph now
Than of old in Ida's shade.
There a boy adjudged the prize—
Here Pallas from the contest flies.

The Chain of Love.—From the same.

In wanton sport, my Doris from her fair
And glossy tresses tore a straggling hair,
And bound my hands, as if of conquest vain,
And I some royal captive in her chain.
At first I laughed—"This fetter, lovely maid,
Is lightly worn and soon dissolved," I said:
I said: but ah I had not learned to prove
How strong the fetters that are forged by love.
That little thread of gold I strove to sever
Was bound like steel about my heart for ever;
And from that luckless hour my tyrant fair
Has led and turned me like a single hair.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

LESSONS OF THE CHURCH, FROM AN ANCIENT RUBRICK.

A learned clergyman of the church of England having recently published a commentary on "the Sunday Lessons for Morning and Evening Service throughout the Year," it may not be unacceptable to the encouragers and admirers of that work to be acquainted with the arrangement of these lessons as they were used *before the Reformation*, as well as with the reasons why they were *originally* selected and adapted to the particular seasons of the year on which they were read in the churches. What I here communicate is a faithful translation from a rubrick that is unconnectedly introduced into a monastic manuscript written in the eleventh century; but it is probable that the rubrick itself was compiled at a much earlier period. It is intitled, "Ordo librorum qui sunt legendi per circulum anni."

"At Septuagesima is read and sung "In the beginning," that is, the Pentateuch of Moses. This is continued to our Saviour's Passion. Septuagesima signifies the captivity of Babylon, and the confusion in which we remain during our captivity in the present world, from which

which we shall return to Jerusalem and the house of peace, leading the devil captive. For although we ought to be perpetually mindful of this our captivity, yet we should be most especially so during those days in which we read and sing of the ejection of our father Adam from Paradise, of the perils of Noah in the flood, and of Abraham's departure from his land. For as Adam was created at the beginning of the world, so do we propose to read and sing concerning him at the beginning of the year and of the ecclesiastical office. From the Passion of our Lord to Easter Jeremiah must be read, who by his lamentations typified the passion of our Redeemer. From the octaves of Easter the Acts of the Apostles are to be read for fifteen days, and the Apocalypse to be sung, because the death of the Lamb was revealed to St. John, and this also the Apostles preached. Then the canonical epistles are to be read till the Ascension of our Lord, and the Psalms "Narrabo," and "Si oblitus," to be sung, because David has prophesied the passion of our Lord, and the Apostles preached it. From the Ascension to Pentecost must be sung concerning the feast; but the Apocalypse must be read, because it is there revealed that the Son of God ascended into heaven in the presence of all men, and many things already hidden were from that day laid open. From the Octaves of Pentecost to the Kalends of August the book of Kings is to be read, and "Deus omnium" to be sung, because as Saul and David and many others fought against strangers and against Goliath in defence of the law, so we, who at Pentecost and afterwards receive the gift of the Holy Ghost in baptism, ought in like manner to fight against sin and the devil: whence the apostle, "we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against the rulers of the darkness of this world, and against spiritual wickedness in high places." From the kalends of August to the kalends of September, Solomon's Song and the book of Wisdom are to be read and sung, with the responses "In principio Deus." August is the sixth and a warm month, and the middle of the year. When the Lord shall come in the sixth age we should live wisely in his presence, for the wisdom is heard amongst us that proceedeth from the mouth of the Most High: Whence the heart of man waxeth warm, and it shall burn in meditation, when the Lord shall send fire on earth. Or because, during middle age, when every one is more under the influence of sin, man has greater need of wisdom to assist him. In September are read and sung the books of Job, Tobit, Esdras, Esther, and Judith. All these persons have patiently endured adversity. So we, during the sixth age, when the world will be destroyed and adversity prevails, should learn to suffer patiently for our Lord's sake. From the kalends of October to November the books of the Maccabees are to be read. This eighth month signifies the joy of the resurrection, that in like manner as the Jews, their wars being ended and the temple built, chaunted hymns of praise and thanksgiving to the Lord, so the just and holy, the conflicts of satan being overwhelmed in the glory of the resurrection, may rejoice in the Lord. From the kalends of November to Advent, Ezekiel, Daniel, and the twelve

twelve Prophets are to be read, with the responses "Vidi Dominum." For Ezekiel saw the vision of the four beasts, that is, the four Evangelists, who have commemorated the nativity, passion, resurrection, and ascension of our Lord. Daniel has also predicted his coming in the words "I saw in the night visions, and behold one like the son of man came." In like manner have others prophecied the coming of the Lord. From Advent to Christmas Isaiah must be read, as peculiarly adapted to the season of Christ's nativity from his pre-eminent and closer prophecies. From the octaves of the nativity to Septuagesima are to be read the Epistles of St. Paul with the responses "Domini ne in ira tua," because of what David had prophecied the Apostle preached in confirmation."

D.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

MEMOIR OF THEOPHILUS LINDSEY.

The revolution, produced in the world by the introduction of Christianity, has confounded, through the whole of its progress, the expectations of both friends and enemies. The purity of its doctrines naturally led the former to contemplate its future triumph as rapidly approaching; and they looked forward to a millenium, occupied by happy and virtuous mortals, which unfortunately their posterity experienced in a very different manner, and fraud and superstition, with unheard-of despotim, counteracted all the principles of the gospel. After years of ignorance succeeded the light of the reformation. The world could be no longer enchained by the arts of priestcraft, and sovereign princes were tired of their base subjection to the Romish see. The new doctrine received their countenance, as it enabled them more easily to throw off its yoke, and politics bore great sway in the establishment of the reformed churches. Abroad Luther and Calvin were not merely the teachers and disseminators of new opinions; they were the heads and leaders of great political parties.

We are not then to be surprised that the new appearance of the church did not correspond with that which is described in the scriptures. The great teacher had said, that his kingdom was not of this world, and that he was the only master of course; and the early reformers had imbibed strong political prejudices, and were actuated by very worldly motives, their new constitution would betray evident marks of this impure mixture, and their separation from the church of Rome would by no means demonstrate, that they had approached to the kingdom of Christ. In fact, the cruelties of which they were guilty in maintaining their novel opinions, however they may be palliated by the general spirit of the times, clearly proved, that they had not imbibed the true spirit of Christ; and they were justly charged,

and the stain has never been wiped off, with introducing a more fatal bar to religious truth than any in that church, which they accused of so many abominations.

In fact, if we examine the conduct of the two parties, the protestants and the papists, the former have little reason to boast. Both agree completely in one point, which they do not scruple to rehearse in their churches; that every one who does not believe in every particular of their creed, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly. The protestants also invented a new mode of guarding their opinions, and preventing as much as possible the correction of their errors; for they insisted upon a subscription to their articles of faith by every teacher, and thus set up a code of their own for religious opinions.

This violation of the right of private judgment, and opposition to the whole tenour of scripture, naturally produced great schisms in the protestant body. The articles drawn up by one party would not suit the opinions of another; and they were each as tenacious of their own as if they had been dictated by our Saviour himself. Occasionally remonstrances would arise, but they were little heeded by the great body: and in the church of England matters were carried with a very high hand, till near the middle of the last century, when many of its opinions were called in question by some of its celebrated members; and as the century advanced still farther, many of the clergy seceded from the body, and published strong justifications of their conduct. Among them the subject of this memoir filled a very distinguished situation; and he began a reform of a very different, but far more important nature than that of either Luther and Calvin, which may in a few years change very materially the religious opinions of this island.

Theophilus Lindsey was born on the twentieth of June, in the year 1723, at Middlewich, in Cheshire. His father was a respectable tradesman in that town: his mother had lived in the service of the Huntingdon family, and became the most intimate friend of Lady Anne Hastings—a friendship which is recorded in an epitaph placed by her Ladyship over the remains of Mrs. Lindsey at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and to this intimacy is to be ascribed the very great attention paid to her son by this most excellent woman, from the moment he was capable of deriving advantage from instruction. His first years were spent at Middlewich, whence he was removed to the grammar school of Leeds, where he received the greater part of his school education. It was the peculiar privilege of Mr. Lindsey to enjoy at home the benefit of pious and religious parents; at Leeds his school-master was distinguished no less by his great worth and eminent piety than his learning. These advantages were not lost upon young Lindsey, who by his industry, integrity, cheerfulness, and talents gained the approbation of his master and his school-fellows. His holidays were spent in general at the house of the two Ladies, Betty and Anne Hastings; and when, at the death of Lady Betty, Lady Anne took up her residence

residence at Ashby-place, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire, this became likewise his usual abode in his college vacations.

His father died at Middlewich in 1742, when his mother and sister were retained as inmates of Ashby-place, the former enjoying the entire friendship of Lady Anne, and living there in a happy state of harmony, delighted with her son's progress in learning and amiable manners, till the year 1747. Before her death she enjoyed the happiness she so ardently desired of hearing her son in the pulpit; and departed this life with the consciousness that she left him in the hands of a lady, who entertained for him almost a maternal regard. The conduct of Mr. Lindsey at college was similar to that at school. His cheerful manners, joined to a studious disposition, gained him the love and esteem of all around him. He was admitted at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he formed a friendship which was unshaken to the day of his death; and the survivor will carry to the grave the remembrance of that union, which subsisted so much longer than happens to the general lot of mortality.

When Mr. Lindsey was an undergraduate, Mr. Reynolds, the son of the Chancellor, and the grandson of the Bishop of Lincoln, was sent to St. John's college at a very early age, being little more or less than fifteen. The Bishop was naturally solicitous that his grandson should be in good hands, and requested the master of the college to recommend him to some young man, with whom he might associate without danger. The master replied, that at that time there was in the college a young man exactly of the disposition his Lordship desired; and young Reynolds became in consequence the chum of Mr. Lindsey. In those times it was not uncommon for two persons to occupy the same set of rooms, and, in the language of the place, this connection was denoted by the term Chum. In cases where one Chum was of a quiet and studious, the other of a turbulent and idle disposition, this connection was by no means agreeable, and it is now, we believe, grown entirely into disuse in both universities. That the two Chums in this case were suited to each other, their future friendship has sufficiently proved; and in fact their different tastes made them, probably, more agreeable to each other. In both prevailed a generous noble way of thinking: both were of a religious turn; both were cheerful. Mr. Lindsey was studious, quiet, and contemplative; Mr. Reynolds of an active spirit, and particularly delighting in exercises in the open air. Perhaps no two men can be named, who understood more thoroughly, and appreciated more highly those principles which are called Whig principles, which Locke has so justly explained, and on which the right of the Brunswick family to the throne is supported.

Mr. Reynolds, after leaving college, had an early opportunity of entering into public life, for he was taken by the late Lord Sandwich as his private secretary to Aix la Chapelle, when the famous treaty under that name was made; and for some time after he remained with his Lordship; but not feeling the restraints of office and the manners

of

of a court suited to his tnrn, and having an ample fortune, he retired to Huntingdonshire, and lived upon his estate as a private gentleman. He is now the only survivor of the splendid embassy that went from England to Aix la Chapelle, and, we believe, the survivor of all who had any part in the negotiations of that time. In the circle in which he lives he is known as an able and upright magistrate; as the true independent country gentleman, zealous for the real interests of his country; an ardent lover of liberty, civil and religious; and a liberal contributor to every plan where the object is within his sphere and is praiseworthy. At this gentleman's house Mr. Lindsey spent many pleasant days, always a welcome guest; and the only regret in the mind of his host was, that with the more important duties of his friend the claims of private life were not compatible. He supported, however, with the greatest pleasure, whatever was pointed out to him by Mr. Lindsey, and exulted in the promotion of the cause of sacred truth by his efforts. To the day of Mr. Lindsey's death subsisted a constant intercourse by letters, and the fatal event was no where more sincerely felt than at Paxton, though Mr. Reynolds possessed the same animating hopes with his friend, that the time of separation, however afflicting to the survivor, will appear but short to the deceased. The virtuous friendship of so many years of his life will have its happy recollections in that which is to come.

Mr. Lindsey took his degrees as usual at St. John's college, went into orders, and was elected a Fellow of the college. It does not appear that at this time he had any apprehensions of the improper act he was countenancing by setting his hand to the subscriptions then required on taking a degree; nor was he aware of any thing erroneous in the articles of the church. He was born a member of the established church, and had from an early age been designed for orders. All his reading, besides that required by the philosophical and classical studies of the place, was devoted to theology; but the theology was naturally that which was recommended to him; and where every thing around tended to prejudice him in favour of the established opinions, it is not surprising that he swam with the stream.

Soon after he had taken orders, he was presented by Sir George Wheeler, of Otterden-place, in Kent, to the chapel in Spital-square. For this presentation he was indebted to the kindness of Lady Anne Hastings, who lost no time in benefiting her eleve, and this introduced Mr. Lindsey to Sir George, who was happy from that time to receive him as a frequent visitor at Otterden-place. Soon after an opening was made for his introduction into a higher circle. The Duke of Somerset was looking out at that time for a chaplain, and mentioning his wishes to the Earl of Huntingdon, received from him such commendations of Mr. Lindsey, as determined at once his choice. Mr. Lindsey became the chaplain of his house, and by degrees obtained a great share of the friendship of his Grace. At his decease he remained for some time as chaplain to the Duchess, and might have long continued in the family; but a circumstance at that time occurred, which

which gave him an opportunity of seeing the continent, and becoming acquainted with men and manners in a larger sphere.

The grandson of the Duchess, the present Duke of Northumberland, was at the age of nine years in such a state of health, that a journey to the continent was thought necessary. Such a charge required a very confidential person, and the Duchess acknowledged with great thankfulness the kindness of Mr. Lindsey in undertaking it. He was abroad on this account about two years; returning home in the year 1753; and the family having had this proof of the acceptableness of the guardian to his charge, wished him to undertake the office of being his tutor. We need not observe to our readers, that such an appointment in so high a family is generally a prelude to very great preferment in the church: but this office was not suited to Mr. Lindsey's turn of mind, who wished for that settlement only in which he could give himself up entirely to the duties of his profession. His past care was not, however, forgotten, but was rewarded with the living of Kirby Wish, in Yorkshire, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Piddletown, in Dorsetshire, a living in the gift of the Huntingdon family; his noble patroness feeling happy that the opportunity was offered to her family, by the vacancy of this living, of bestowing it on one in whom all of them took so lively an interest. Before he went into Dorsetshire, he had acquired the esteem and friendship of the celebrated Archdeacon Blackburn—a friendship which laid the foundation of important results.

During his residence in Dorsetshire he married the object of an attachment which had been previously formed in Yorkshire. On September 29th, 1760, Miss Hannah Ellsworth, daughter of Archdeacon Blackburne's lady by a former marriage, gave him her hand, little foreseeing at that time the arduous contests in which they would both hereafter be engaged; but he had the happiness of uniting himself with a lady of a sound heart and a strong mind, not to be deterred by difficulties, but equally willing to share her husband's fortunes in adversity as in prosperity. Three years after the vicarage of Catterick, in Yorkshire, became vacant. This living is in the gift of the crown, and, by the interest of Lord Huntingdon, the exchange was made; so that Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey were restored to the neighbourhood of the Archdeacon's family, Catterick being only five miles from Richmond, where the Archdeacon lived, and performed the duties of a parish priest with the utmost assiduity. Here he was accustomed to give lectures from the pulpit, which were attended not only by his own parishioners, but by many of the neighbouring clergy: we need not add, that Mr. Lindsey seldom failed of making part of his audience.

We are now coming to an interesting period of his life. At Catterick, as at his other livings, Mr. Lindsey was fully occupied in the duties of his station or in his studies. He had proved his fondness for a retired life, by declining when in Dorsetshire the offers made by the Duke of Northumberland to accompany him, as one of his Chaplains;

Chaplains, to Ireland. This would naturally have led to a bishopric; but Mr. Lindsey's views were of a very different kind, and he had seen enough of high life not to feel any desire to move in such a sphere. The duties of a parish were his delight, and no pains were thought by him too great to promote the present benefit and future happiness of his flock. In this career he might have gone on with dignified composure, if his mind had not been bent upon sacred study; but he was earnest in the pursuit of truth, and though a minister of the established church, he considered that it was his bounden duty to pursue the steps of his great master.

Whilst he was in Dorsetshire, suspicions had arisen in his mind, that the established doctrine was not scriptural, but they were silenced as is usual by various considerations which will naturally occur; but he by no means approved afterwards of his acquiescence in them. At Catterick, in the neighbourhood of Archdeacon Blackburne, enjoying his confidence, hearing his opinions, discussing religious topics, it was almost impossible that a mind of such an ingenuous frame should not pass frequently in review the topics on which so much dissention arises in the christian world; and it was natural that uneasiness would be felt where complete satisfaction was not obtained. The Trinity has been, and ever will be, a bone of contention. The word is not to be found in the scripture. The idea which it is intended to convey is so confused and complicated, that few minds can embrace it: the creed, going vulgarly under the name of St. Athanasius, describes it with sufficient clearness; but the more it is studied, the more it is found to be inconsistent with scripture and with common sense. Upon this creed the liturgy of the church of England is framed; and, when once the mind of a minister revolts at it, we may readily conceive with what pangs he must enter the reading desk, to offer up prayers to his Maker in terms, which he thinks derogatory to the honour of the Supreme Being. A time must elapse from the first apprehension of error to the complete conviction of the sinfulness of persisting in it: and during the time that the minister is making up his mind on the important step he is about to take, good men will feel for him, and make allowances for apparent inconsistencies.

They who are really solicitous for the honour and welfare of the church, will be anxious for its reform: they will not easily relinquish their posts, as long as any probability remains of its being effected. A circumstance occurred which might have led the way to this reform, and kept Mr. Lindsey in the church. Every clergyman, it is well known, must, on accepting a living, subscribe in the presence of his bishop, to the thirty-nine articles, and afterwards read those articles in the church. This subscription may be termed, the opprobrium protestantium, the disgrace of protestants. It is unknown in the catholic world, and they call it a novelty introduced by the heretics. In fact, the infallibility of the pope is a far less obnoxious doctrine than this of subscription; for, if the pope's decisions are to be received as infallible on any point of scripture, there is some chance of swaying

ing that opinion by the arguments which time has produced: but to make all men conform to a set of opinions, drawn up by men acknowledged to be not infallible, and who lived upwards of two hundred years ago, and from which there is to be no appeal to any living authority, is a degree of tyranny that meets with no parallel out of the sect of protestants.

At the time that Mr. Lindsey's scruples on the liturgy were acting powerfully on his mind, several gentlemen and clergymen were impressed with the impropriety of requiring subscription to the thirty-nine articles; and, after some intercourse, it was determined to try the sense of parliament upon this subject. Among the chief persons on this occasion were Sir George Saville, Archdeacon Blackburne, Dr. Jebb, and no one was superior to Mr. Lindsey in active exertions. He made personally and by letter, applications to numbers of the clergy, and to many members of parliament: he attended at the meeting of the Feathers Tavern, and he placed more confidence in the justice of the cause than the politics of the times allowed. In the year 1772 the celebrated petition, drawn up by Archdeacon Blackburne, was presented to the House of Commons, and a very animated debate ensued. The power of the minister prevailed, and the prayer of the petitioners was disregarded. It was better, perhaps, that such was the result; for had the petition succeeded, Mr. Lindsey must have delayed some time longer his resolution of quitting the church, and waited the decision of the state on the necessity of any farther reform.

We might here by the way observe, that the petitioners would have acted with greater propriety, by applying for the reform of the liturgy; as, in case of success, the subscription must have been altered; but the obtaining of their point in the case of subscription by no means involved the necessity of a change in the liturgy. As it was, the disposition of the times was clearly ascertained. No hope of reform was to be expected; and, if Mr. Lindsey remained in the church, he must have conformed to its liturgy. To this he had insuperable objections: he was now fully convinced, that one God only was to be worshipped; and that it was the duty of a christian to offer up his prayers to no other person but the God and Father of his Saviour. In his excellent apology for resigning the living of Catterick, he has explained his motives in a very affecting manner; and the purity of his conduct cannot be doubted by any one, who reads this work, and compares it with his future proceedings.

At Catterick Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey had lived for ten years in comparative affluence, beloved by their friends and neighbours, and perfectly contented with their situation. In removing from such a state to one of difficulty and depression, not his own happiness and comfort were alone involved: his beloved partner was likewise to accompany him in adversity. Many a wife would have been staggered by such a resolution in her husband. But it was the peculiar happiness of Mr. Lindsey's life, that he was not united to a woman of an ordinary mind,

mind, or to one occupied with the frivolities of the world. Mrs. Lindsey, possessing an energy of character, with soundness of judgment and habitual piety, had been accustomed to the conversations of Archdeacon Blackburne and Mr. Lindsey, and could take a part in them. She had studied the scriptures with attention, and was convinced equally with her husband, that one God only was to be worshipped: and so far from discouraging, she went hand in hand with him, and regardless of their future destinies, which she resigned entirely to the will of heaven, she approved and warmly seconded his design. She rejoiced that the shackles of her husband should be thrown off, and that, whatever inconvenience they might personally sustain, the mind should be free. It was a day of suspense, when Mr. Lindsey went from Catterick to Richmond to sign the resignation of his living in the presence of the notary; and on his return, announcing that the act was completed, Mrs. Lindsey thanked God for his resolution, and repressing every sigh, which friends, relations, connections, and the comforts of life around her might excite, set herself with cheerfulness to prepare for their departure, and to accompany and to support her husband in his future trials.

Mr. Lindsey resigned his living in the month of November 1773, soon after which Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey came to London. The first house they entered into was that of Mr., afterwards Dr. Ramsden, the late very worthy and excellent master of the Charter-house. In a short time they took a small lodging in Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, and owing to Mrs. Lindsey's care and assiduity, however straightened they might be for room or for conveniences, every accommodation that the place would admit, was made for her husband's studies.

The step, taken by Mr. Lindsey, would naturally appear singular to those in the higher circles of life, with whom he had been accustomed to associate in his former journies to London: they could not enter into his views, nor could they approve of dissent from established authority. Yet in the metropolis were to be found persons, who had studied the scriptures, and who lamented the departure of the Christian world from scriptural worship to the adoption of metaphysical forms, and the fictions of a capricious imagination. Several paid their visits to Mr. Lindsey soon after his arrival; and, encouraged by them he determined to open a place of worship, in which the common prayer book should be the basis of their devotions, but freed from all the impurities of scholastic and popish expressions. With this view he published the liturgy, as reformed by the celebrated Dr. Clarke, with very few alterations: and on April the 17th, 1774, he performed the service to a small congregation in an apartment in Essex house, which by some friends had been hired, and properly furnished for the occasion. The discourse, which he preached on this day, was published, and went through three editions. This was an important day, and not without cause of anxiety, lest calvinistic bigotry might have vented itself in a manner similar to that of the founder of this sect

sect towards the much to be pitied and applauded Servetus. Mr. Lindsey had been frequently threatened, and occasionally interruptions occurred in the place of worship; but they were rare, and the good conduct of the preacher, and the apparent ill success of his cause, as so few had joined themselves to him, freed him from unwelcome visitors.

For nearly four years divine service was performed in the apartments, first provided in Essex house, which now form the rooms under the chapel: but the encouragement was so great, that a larger place was thought necessary. The care of this business in a great measure fell upon Mrs. Lindsey, to whose assiduity and attention it was owing, that the premises were purchased, and a building erected, within four years from the time when Mr. Lindsey first began his career. On March 29, 1778, the chapel was opened, and filled with a very respectable congregation. The sermon, preached on this occasion by Mr. Lindsey, was likewise published. From that time Mr. Lindsey regularly officiated in this chapel, which was occasionally visited by many members of the universities, and divines of the church of England. The subject was gradually familiarised to the people of this metropolis, and the name of Unitarian grew into repute. Of course the strangest imputations would be thrown out against the preacher and his doctrine: but time discovered their fallacy, and the fury of controversy subsided. To his seventieth year Mr. Lindsey continued his labours in public; beloved by a numerous congregation; and at that time he declined the office of preacher, and devoted his leisure to study, and to the promotion of the truth by his pen.

The congregation formed originally by himself from small beginnings, he resigned numerous, united, and well informed, into the hands of his successor: and he had the satisfaction a year or two before his death, to unite in worship with it, according to his own liturgy, with a few alterations only, suggested by Mr. Belsham, the then and the present minister, in which he entirely concurred. Infirmities prevented him at last from frequenting his seat in the chapel: but every returning Sunday brought to his house a few friends, who in their way to or from chapel paid their respects to their revered pastor. From them he gladly heard that his chapel continued to flourish: and that the good cause, in which he had been engaged, promised to strike deep root. On this his thoughts were continually bent, and wherever an opportunity offered, in any part of the world, his exertions were ever ready to promote it.

Previous to his removal from Catterick, he had formed an acquaintance with Dr. Priestley, whom he had met at Archdeacon Blackburne's. An intimate friendship afterwards grew up between them, and in the application for the removal of the test act, Mr. Lindsey cooperated with this celebrated philosopher. The question was considered by Mr. Lindsey in the true religious light; that the test itself was a profanation of religion, and that, whatever infidel politicians might think of it, and whatever jests they might make in private of the sacrament,

and their mode of receiving it, still it was a disgrace to every Christian country to exact such a test of their brethren. He considered it too to be equally impolitic: as it could not possibly deter any but those, who had a regard for religion, and were therefore the best members of the state. The fate of the application is well known: but little was it then apprehended that the minister's faction would not be content with the victory obtained in the House of Commons, and that the greatest insults were prepared for a man, who was an honour to philosophy and to his country.

The riots at Birmingham manifested that the nation had improved little on the subject of toleration since the time of Locke. Driven from his home by a multitude, crying out Church and King as loudly as the Ephesians of old in favour of their church and Diana, Dr. Priestley took refuge in London, and the first house he came to was that of Mr. Lindsey, who was in the greatest anxiety for his fate. Here he was safe from his persecutors, and the joy of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey was at the height to have him reposing in their house, whilst they could assure numberless enquirers of his safety. It was not easy to foresee at that time, what would be the issue of this conduct in the high church party. Mr. Lindsey was completely resigned, and he persevered in his own cause, leaving the event to that Providence, which had hitherto protected him. By degrees the storm subsided, though Dr. Priestley found it expedient to exchange this country for America, and thus to lay the foundation in that part of the world, for a better system of religion than had been there hitherto known; and the countenance he received from its government does honour to the liberal sentiments which prevail in that country.

An intimate friendship with Dr. Priestley necessarily implies a connection with Dr. Price; and in fact the chief of the dissenting interest, which is called liberal, were ready to unite in the bands of friendship with Mr. Lindsey, though many others were shocked at the idea of a connection with an unitarian minister. With the clergy also of the established church he kept up a liberal intercourse; Dr. Heberden, the late celebrated physician, Dr. Ramsden, Courayer, Jebb, Baron Maseres, Dodson the translator of Isaiah, Wyvil the enlightened advocate of religious and civil liberty, Lambert the ornament of the university of Cambridge, were among his most intimate friends. Indeed such was the suavity of his manners, that the enemies to his principles were embarassed to find out a cause of offence in the man.

In the reading desk and the pulpit of his chapel he appeared with a presence truly apostolical. Without any advantages of person or aim at eloquence, the impressions made by his discourses were irresistible. It was not a dull tale, or a stale topic of morality, or a long deduction from dry argumentation requiring the study of the closet; Mr. Lindsey preached to the heart, and the lowest intellect in his congregation could understand, and of course necessarily felt with him. His sermons were wholly scriptural, and formed upon a simple

ple plan, such, that the hearer could carry away with him easily the whole tenor of the discourse. The text was first explained, and if connected with any history, it was detailed concisely with proper stress on those parts on which particular application was to be made. Having given a scriptural view of the whole, he came to the application of it to himself and his hearers, pointing out those virtues which we are to pursue, the vices we are to shun, and the temper of mind we ought to form in us to be worthy subjects of Christ's kingdom. Throughout was continual reference to scripture, and scripture language was repeatedly used. Thus the minds of the audience were enlarged, at the same time that their feelings were affected. The French have a peculiar term for this species of eloquence, which they denominate preaching with unction, a manner equally remote from the coldness of the established church, and the rant of the methodist meeting-house. It is the result of a sound head and a good heart, both of which Mr. Lindsey possessed in a most eminent degree.

We have observed that his discourses were entirely scriptural, and it may be thought unnecessary to add, that they were never political. Controversy seldom entered into them. As texts occurred, which gave rise to different interpretations, he gave his own, and the reasons for it, in a clear manner. His great topic was Christian love, and this more than any other thing he endeavoured to inculcate in its two branches, love to God, and love to man. The necessity of religious enquiry, and the fixing of opinions not by tradition, but by an appeal to the scriptures, he presented, whenever a proper opportunity occurred, before his hearers. The great reform he had proposed he wished to be produced not by violence, but by the operation of truth on the minds of men. Of course this must be gradual: and, if the progress is slow, they who once embrace the truth are not likely to be carried away by the allurements or the threats of the world to deviate from it. The place of worship, which he had opened, was free to all. The comparison was easily made between his prayer-book and that of the established church: but it is singular, that in this great metropolis, his example has not been followed; and that the majority of the converts to his opinion have been from dissenting congregations. If, as in the time of Henry the Eighth, the prayer-book were changed by royal authority, it is probable, that little or no opposition would be made to it in any church in England.

From Mr. Lindsey's education and connection with the higher circles, courtesy of manners might be expected from him, and this he possessed in a very eminent degree. But this courtesy did not consist in mere formal expression: it was literally good breeding formed on Christian principles. The courtier may possess in a higher degree the show, but the substance depends on the best qualities of the heart, and he, who wishes well to every one of his fellow creatures, who considers every man as his brother, cannot ever fail in the essential points of good breeding. It is a common proverb, that cleanliness is next to godliness: the latter quality reigned predominant in Mr. Lindsey's

Lindsey's mind, and it was closely followed by the other. Mr. Lindsey was always neat in his person, but without any affectation of ornament: he dressed as became his station, and was ever attentive to the decorums of life. No indelicacy of expression ever escaped him; and to this quality of mind it was owing, that the infirmities of age, which in some cases bring on a disregard to many outward circumstances, never got the better of this habitual regard to neatness and cleanliness. His temper was cheerful, his mind active, he was not easily brought to think evil of any one, and was always more ready to palliate than to exaggerate. His generosity was without bounds, and he felt a pleasure in giving, when he could not distinctly articulate the intentions of his mind.

His talents were solid not showy. He had made good use of his time, and of course it is needless to say, that the Latin language was as familiar to him as his own: but this is so common an acquisition, and of so little real importance, that no one, who has any pretensions to learning, will lay much stress upon it. The Greek and Hebrew were his real studies; for in them are given the documents of our salvation: and, though he had read through all the classical authors, which form the basis of an academical scholar, he made little account of them, but as they were subservient to nobler instruction. On this account his scholarship would be thought slightly of by those, who place the whole of it in the adjustment of a phrase in a profane author; and he would be content to be low in their estimation; yet few men were better versed than he in polite literature, or had studied the Greek classics with greater attention, or to so good a purpose. His memory was remarkably tenacious, and he preserved it to the close of life. Of this he gave repeated proofs, when the scriptures were read to him, and an occasion occurred to refer to a passage in Greek or Hebrew, or the name of any writer of eminence was enquired after: but, as is usual, the events of common life were more early effaced, and the subjects which had made the deepest impression by their importance retained to the last their influence.

In the formation of such a character, the circumstances that led to it, naturally claim our attention; and in them Mr. Lindsey was doubtless peculiarly happy. To the religious education of virtuous parents succeeded the patronage of noble persons of singular piety. Hence his natural disposition was conducted in the proper channel, and he was enabled to move in the higher circles, without losing, by acquiring their polish, the essential qualities of the heart. In the retirement of a country village he had full opportunities of meditating on sacred truth; and his resolution of quitting the establishment, in which he was brought up, was formed on due consideration of the importance of the subject. In such a situation it might have happened, that the step determined on by the husband might have met with opposition on the part of the wife: but here Mr. Lindsey was remarkably happy; for instead of opposition he had an able assistant in his future work. Throughout he met with encouragement from Mrs. Lindsey, who was equally

equally sensible with himself of the propriety of the step he took, and equally with him resigned to all its consequences. Mr. Lindsey's time had been devoted to study, and of course he could not be expected to be well adapted to the ordinary business of life. Here the value of his associate in all his labours was perceived: for she released him from all cares on this subject, and to her assiduity it was owing, that he was so soon enabled to form a congregation, and to erect a chapel for the worship of the only true God.

For the latter years of his life Mr. Lindsey was chiefly confined to his house. The first proof of considerable bodily weakness appeared when he was on a visit, in the year 1801, to his friend Baron Maseres, at Riegate, in Surry; this was soon succeeded by a paralytic stroke; and from this time to the day of his death his decline was gradual, the faculties of the body growing weaker and weaker, but those of his mind remaining in full strength till within a year of his death. As his tongue began to falter, he would advert sometimes to the loss of memory: but as we have before observed, this was chiefly in things of little importance. In this situation he had every advantage which his state admitted: for in Mrs. Lindsey he had the kindest and most affectionate nurse, who anticipated every want, and in her brother, Dr. Blackburne, a physician, perfectly acquainted with his constitution, and ever at hand to render him assistance. To these joint cares Mr. Lindsey was indebted for the comfort he enjoyed during a confinement, which was by them made as free as possible from the usual concomitants of infirmity.

During the whole of his illness no complaints escaped him. He was ever cheerful, ever ready to enjoy what remained of the comforts of life with thankfulness to his Maker. When he could no longer read himself, Mrs. Lindsey or a friend read to him: and the evening seldom passed without a few chapters of the scriptures being read to him, in which he always took the most lively interest. The general frame of his mind is seen in his last publication, in the year 1802, in which he expatiates on his favourite topic, The Divine government, proving that every thing is from God, and for good to all. With the dispositions inculcated in that work he fell asleep on Thursday the 3d. of November 1808, after a confinement of about a week to his bed, from which it was early seen that he could not rise again: and almost the last words that he uttered articulately were, Whatever God wills is best.

On the 10th his remains were conveyed to his vault in Bunhill-fields, according to his directions, in a very private manner: but a considerable number of his friends and congregation assembled at the ground to pay their tribute of affection and regard to his memory. On the Sunday following a funeral sermon was preached on the occasion, at the chapel in Essex-street, by Mr. Belsham, to an overflowing congregation, most of whom were in mourning; and on the Sunday after at Hackney, by Mr. Aspland. Both these sermons are published, and eloquently display the merits of the deceased, and the importance

portance of the cause, of which he will be considered as in a great measure the founder in England. Sermons were also preached in many other parts of England to the same import; and throughout a very extensive circle the regrets expressed were those, which every good man would wish to be expressed at the hour of his death.

A list of Mr. Lindsey's publications is subjoined, which will be hereafter increased by two volumes of sermons, some of which were intended by him for publication, and the others are selected by a friend from those on which his final judgement had not been passed.

1. A Farewell Address to the Parishioners of Catterick.

2. An Apology on resigning the vicarage of Catterick.

3. A Sequel to the Apology.

4. A Sermon preached at the opening of the chapel in Essex-street, 17th of April, 1774.

5. The Book of Common Prayer reformed for the use of the chapel in Essex-street, with Hymns.

6. A Sermon preached in Essex-street on opening the new chapel, 29th of March, 1778.

7. Two Dissertations. 1. On the Preface to St. John's Gospel. 2. On Praying to Christ.

8. The Catechist, or an enquiry concerning the only true God and object of worship.

9. An Historical View of the State of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship.

10. Vindiciæ Priestleianæ. An Address to the Students of Oxford and Cambridge.

11. A second Address to the same.

12. An Examination of Mr. Robinson's Plea for the Divinity of Christ.

13. A List of False Readings and Mistranslations of the Scriptures.

14. Considerations on the Expediency of Revising the Liturgy, by a Consistent Protestant, 1790.

15. Conversations on Christian Idolatry.

16. A Sermon on Forms of Prayer.

17. A Sermon addressed to the Congregation in Essex-street, on resigning the Pastoral Office.

18. Conversations on the Divine Government, shewing that every thing is from God and for good to all.

COMPOSITIONS OF PROFESSOR PORSON.

Among the various distinctions which are conferred upon proficiency in classical literature in the university of Cambridge, the most honourable are the Craven, or University, Scholarships, both because they are more rarely vacant, and because they are open to the competition of all under-graduates whatsoever. To one of these scholarships Mr. Porson succeeded at the latter end of the year 1781. In the course of his examination he produced a translation from an English Epitaph into Greek verse, which excited general admiration at the time, and which cannot but be regarded as an earnest of the unrivalled eminence he was afterwards destined to attain in the knowledge of that most difficult language. As a copy of this performance is now lying before us, we shall give it to our readers,* premising, however, that we insert it as a literary curiosity, and not as a finished composition. The extraordinary acuteness and diligence of the writer enabled him, in the subsequent progress of his studies, to discover many peculiarities in the metres of the ancients, which had never been before observed. We are therefore enabled, by the assistance of the Professor, to discover faults in this early specimen of his powers, which, however, but for him, would have escaped the most critical eye. We particularly allude to the violation of the rule, which is so accurately laid down and so fully illustrated, *Supplem. ad Præfat. Hecubæ*, pp. xxx. &c. With this observation, the following translation of an English inscription, written in a limited time, at an early age, amidst the anxiety of an examination, and without any books to refer to, will surely be considered as not unworthy the fame of Professor Porson.

ΕΠΙΤΑΦΙΟΝ.

ὦ ξεῖνε, τοῦτον ὅστις εἰσορᾷς τάφον,
ἴσθ', ὡς ὃδ' ἔνδον σῶμ' Ἀλέξιδος νέου,

ψυχρὸν

---

* We print this the more readily, because, in "A short Account of the late Mr. Richard Porson, &c." it is mentioned in such a manner as to convey the idea, that it was an elaborate and finished performance. The original appeared first, we believe, in the Gentleman's Magazine for November 1781, and is as follows:

Stranger! whoe'er thou art that view'st this tomb,
Know, that here lies, in the cold arms of death,
The young Alexis. Gentle was his soul
As softest music—to the charms of love
Not cold, nor to the social charities
Of mild humanity. In yonder grove
He wooed the willing Muse: Simplicity
Stood by and smiled. Here every night they come,
And, with the Virtues and the Graces, join
The note of woe, weeping their favourite
Slain in his bloom, in the fair prime of life!
"Would he had lived!" Alas! in vain that wish
Escapes thee—never, stranger, shalt thou see
The youth. He's dead!—The virtuous soonest die.

ψυχρὸν παραγκάλισμα Ταρτάρου, στέγει.
μολπῆς γλυκυτάτης ἀιμυλώτερος φρένας,
οὐδ' ἦν ἄθικτος Κύπριδος τερπνῷ βέλει·
οὐδ' ἄν πάρωσι τὸν φιλάνθρωπον τρόπον
ἀρθμόν θ' ἑταίρων· ἀλλ' ἐκεῖν' ἄλσος κάτα
ἐκοῦσαν ἐζήτησε Μοῦσαν, Χρηστότης τ'
ἐγέλα παραστᾶσ'· ἄιν ἑκάστης ἐνθάδε
νυκτὸς παρούσαιν, ἀι ῥεταί τε καὶ καλαὶ
Χάριτες συνωμίλησαν, εἶτα τὸν φίλον
ποθοῦσ' ἐραστὴν δυσθρόῳ μελῳδίᾳ·
ὃν ἄρτι θάλλοντ' ἠρινῷ καιρῷ βίου
ἐδρέψαθ' Ἅιδης·—ΕΙΘ' ΕΤ' ΕΝ ΖΩΟΙΣΙΝ ΗΝ.—
ἐυχὴ μάτην ἄρ', ὦ ξέν', ἥδε τὸ στόμα
πέφευγεν, οὐ γὰρ ὄυποτ' ἐισόψει νέον·
τέθνηχ'· ὃ δὴ τάχιστα πάσχουσ' οἱ ἀγαθοί.

Another composition, which, we are persuaded, our readers will be glad to possess in its original and authentic form, is a version of "Three Children sliding on the Ice." The letter accompanying it, as will easily be perceived, is a most humourous allusion to a certain celebrated forgery which was attempted under the name of Shakspeare. This admirable specimen of the wit as well as learning of Professor Porson appeared in a periodical work, called, "The Watchman," about the year 1796; and with it we shall for the present conclude the series of papers, which feelings of warm personal regard, as well as the wish to satisfy the natural and laudable curiosity of the public, rendered us anxious to prepare, as an affectionate and respectful, although an imperfect, tribute to the memory of RICHARD PORSON.

"TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

As a learned friend of mine was rummaging an old trunk the other day, he discovered a false bottom, which, on examination, proved to be full of old parchments. But, what was his joy and surprise, when he discovered that the contents were neither more nor less than some of the lost Tragedies of Sophocles. As the writing is difficult, and the traces of the letters somewhat faded, he proceeds slowly in the task of decyphering. When he has finished, the entire Tragedies will be given to the public. In the mean time I send you the following fragment, which my friend communicated to me, and which all real Critics will concur with me, I doubt not, in determining to be the genuine production of that ancient Dramatist. His characteristics are simplicity and sententiousness. These qualities are conspicuous in the following Iambics, which contain a seasonable caution to parents against rashly trusting children out of their sight.—Though your paper is chiefly occupied in plain English, you may sometimes gratify your learned readers with a little Greek: therefore give them this, if you

you think that it *will* gratify them. For the benefit of those whose Greek is rather rusty with disuse, I have added a Latin Version, which, I hope, is as pure and perspicuous as Latin Versions of Greek Tragedies commonly are.

I am, Sir, &c. S. ENGLAND.

Κρυσταλλοπήκτες τρίπτυχοι κόροι ῥοὰς
Ὥρᾳ θέρες ψαίροντες ἐυτάρσοις ποσὶ,
Δίναις ἔπιπτον, οἷα δὴ πίπτειν φιλεῖ,
Ἅπαντες· εἶτ' ἔφευγον οἱ λελειμμένοι.
Ἀλλ' εἴπερ ἦσαν ἐγκεκλεισμένοι μόχλοις,
Ἢ ποσὶν ὀλισθάνοντες ἐν ξηρῷ πέδῳ,
Χρυσῶν ἂν ἠθέλησα περιδόσθαι γάθμων,
Εἰ μὴ μέρος τι τῶν νέων ἐσώζετο.
Ἀλλ', ὦ τοκεῖς, ὅσοις μὲν ὄντα τυγχάνει,
Ὅσοις δὲ μὴ, βλαστήματ' ἐυτέκνου σπορᾶς,
Ἢν ἐυτυχεῦς ἕηχησθε τὰς θύραζ' ὁδοὺς
Τοῖς παισὶν, ἔυ σφᾶς ἐν δόμοις φυλάσσετε.

Glacie-durata triplices pueri fluenta
Tempestate æstatis radentes pulchras-plantas-habentibus pedibus,
In vortices ceciderunt, ut sane accidere solet,
Omnes; deinde effugerunt reliqui.
Sin autem inclusi essent vectibus,
Aut pedibus labantes in arido campo,
Auri ponderis sponsione libenter contenderem,
Partem aliquam juvenum servari potuisse.
At, O parentes, tum vos, quibus esse contigit,
Tum vos, quibus non contigit, germina pulchros-filios-procreantis segetis,
Si felices optatis extra-domos itiones
Pueris vestris, bene eos intra domos servate.

Aut professor aut diabolus."

HELLENOPHILUS.

Cambridge, Dec. 13, 1808.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE LEGEND OF AGE.

Addressed by an old Soldier to the Daughter of his deceased Friend, on revisiting, after a long interval, the Mansion of which he had been an Inmate during her infancy.

THOU mansion, in whose peaceful walls
I once sojourned, a happy guest,
Me to thy threshold fate recalls,
Ere yet I reach the goal of rest!
Unchanged I find the friendly door
Familiar to my weary feet;
But thence its master comes no more
My hand with cordial grasp to meet.
In vain towards his 'customed place
My solitary steps I bear,
For never to his sacred ear
The lapse of time may I retrace.—
O Memory! cancelled be thy trust,
Thro' years how vainly tasked! unconscious is his dust.

I *knew*—but now I *feel* the change—
Thou, too, who once these knees did'st climb,
Dear maid! with aspect sweetly strange,
Now beam'st in woman's lovely prime:
Yet, cherished relic of thy sire!
O'er that soft face his image plays;—
E'en in thy voice some tones conspire
To prompt my dream of other days.
The past revives—yon aged thorn
About whose head grey lichens twine,
Symbol of strength's and life's decline!
Not older looks than on the morn
When, like a bird, whose storm-chilled breast
Scarce beats with languid life, I hailed this nook of rest.

Long had I struggled with the blast;
By stern oppression's rigid ban
Alike from peace and glory cast,
Alone I roamed—a joyless man.
In friendship wronged, in love betrayed,
My heart had hardened with my fate,
And ere I reached this healing shed,
Was stung by pride, was galled by hate:

But

But here was home—a social hearth,
By sweet adoption made my own—
And in my heart a sense unknown
Of nature's joys received its birth.
Touched like a child, each impulse caught
From forms or feelings new was stamped upon my thought.

The hour yet rises to my view
When thy first morn, in summer's prime,
Came softly veiled in fragrant dew,
As borne from some Elysian clime.
That night, when on her bosom laid,
Thy slumbers soothed a mother's ear,
I shunned the chamber's curtained shade;
The wings of youth I seemed to bear;
The wakeful spirit of delight
All stillness to my sense forbid,
All slumber banished from my lid.
Heaven smiled luxuriant to the sight,
And softly as I glided forth,
I met the balmiest gale that e'er breathed love to earth.

Here stooping thro' the embowering green,
The moon in silvery quiverings played;
Whilst there, those fringed banks between
Two birds their chaunt responsive made.
Song so melodious never more
My charmed being shall enchain;
Like friends they seemed the lay to pour,
As paired in thought, in bliss and pain.
I listen'd long, till Hesper bright
Last lingering of the heavenly fold,
Had trembled in his orb of gold,
And vanished from the orient light;
Then to my peaceful couch I stole,
Where dreams of love and joy refreshed my ardent soul.

Supreme as thine what monarch's reign?
Whose might was formed by love alone;
A mother's heart thy dear domain,
A mother's arms thy blissful throne!
From thee, unconscious of thy power,
Seemed life and loveliness to spring;
For pleasure was thy natal dower,
Thou little reckless sportive thing!
Me, nursed in arms, thy smiles could tame,
As o'er thy cherub form I hung,
Or dwelt enamoured on the name
But murmured by thy lisping tongue.
Me have thy looks beguiled of pain,
When dull was letter'd lore, and wisdom spake in vain.

How

How fleetly passed the summer day!
My docile steps thy father drew,
Exploring, by no toilsome way,
The march of nature ever new.
Nor pleased me less the wintry night,
When, kindling o'er the ruddy blaze,
I told the feats of other days
To thee whose glances spoke delight;
Whilst thou, the common joy and care,
Did'st mar with freakish mirth the tale thou fain would'st share.

Ah! not in this delicious shade
Would fate permit me long to stay;
I lingered still, and still delayed,
But honour's call I must obey.
Again in loneliness I pined,
O'er the wild deep condemned to roam,
And in far distant regions find
A habitation—not a home.—
Then pride and rage again I proved,
The angry passions shook my frame—
For who can suffer wrongs unmoved,
Or serve the base untouched by blame?
Yet dreams of hope still soothed my breast
Once more this spot to greet—the friend, the mansion blest.

And lo, I've reached the destined bourn;
But ah! for joy arrived too late,
On these loved scenes I gaze to mourn,
Of hope bereft my joyless state.
Shall I the world again explore?
In search of friends my steps retrace?
Alas! this aged breast no more
Expands to give the stranger place!
Thou, only thou, dost yet remain,
Dear maid—my life's surviving part—
Thou yet can'st touch this palsied heart
With hope and fear, with joy and pain;
And whilst on thee I turn my gaze
I seem to live again, the dearest of my days.

E. Benger.

STANZAS.

GIVE me an harp, whose tone can raise
Ruthless passion's wildest rage,
And then again with softest note
O'er the ruffled fancy float,
And all the furious gust assuage.

And

And let my hand possess the skill
To range the varied chords, until
I feel the kindling fury rise;—
Fiction awakes—dull reason dies,
And glowing raptures only thrill.

So shall th' expiring spirit soar
O far remote from earthly shore!
Where genius rears his awful form,
And wizard passions, wrapt in storm,
Frown in the face of nature hoar.

J. G. S.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Mr. Southey has in preparation a Romance in rhyme, founded on the Mythology of the Hindoos, to be called the Curse of Kehama.

Dr. Vincent has announced his intention of publishing the Greek Text of Arrian's Indica and the Periplus; with a translation to accompany his comments on those works.

Captain Williamson has a Novel in the press, which he entitles "The Dominican."

Dr. Andrew Grant is engaged upon a History of Brazil, in one volume in 4to., to comprise a geographical and historical account of the colony, with a description of the manners, customs, &c. of the natives.

Mr. Southey's History of Brazil, being the first portion of his History of Portugal, is in the press.

A third volume of Poems, from the pen of the Rev. W. L. Bowles, will shortly be published.

A new Monthly Army List is announced for publication, under the authority of the Secretary at War.

Mr. Arrowsmith will shortly publish a Topographical Map of the Pyrenees, principally taken from the French Survey, with considerable additions.

Sir Robert Kerr Porter, well known by his talents as an artist, is printing an account of his Residence and Travels in Russia and Sweden, under the title of Travelling Sketches in those countries. The work will form one large volume in quarto, and will be illustrated by several drawings from his pencil.

In a few weeks will be published, the first part of a Treatise of Arches, Bridges, Domes, Abutments and Embankment Walls, by Mr. S. Ware, architect. The author professes to show a simple mode of describing geometrically the catenaria, and to deduce his theory principally from that line. Sections of Trinity Church, Ely; King's College Chapel, Cambridge; Salisbury Cathedral, and Westminster Abbey, will be given in corroboration of the principles advanced in the work.

Dr. J. Kidd, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford, will shortly publish, in two vols. 8vo. Outlines of Mineralogy, containing a general History of the principal varieties of Mineral Substances; together with a particular statement of their physical characters and chemical analysis.

Mr. Thomas Green, of Liverpool, a Youth of 17, has in the press a volume of Poems, which will appear the first week in January.

The History of the Dissenters, by Rev. Messrs. Bogue and Bennett, is in such forwardness, that the two first volumes may be expected in a few weeks.

Dr.

Dr. Buxton's Lectures at the London Hospital, on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and on Materia Medica, will be commenced about the 26th of January, 1809.

EXPLANATION OF THE NEW METRICAL SYSTEM ADOPTED IN FRANCE.—FROM LACROIX.

Measures assume different forms and denominations according to the species of the magnitudes to which they are applied. These magnitudes are thus classed:

Length; whence arise linear measures.
Superficies, or area;
Bulk, or capacity; by which bodies, either liquid or solid, are compared with each other;
And weight; which also serves for the comparison of bodies.

The unit of length is termed *mètre*.
The unit of bulk is the cubic *mètre*, called stère.
The unit of capacity is termed *litre*.
The unit of weight is termed *gramme*.

To compose measures greater and less than these, the French use the words *myria, kilo, hecto, deca, deci, centi, milli*, &c. taken from the Greek and Latin, and respectively designating tens of thousands, thousands, hundreds, tens, tenths, hundredths, thousandths, &c. The measures of length, therefore, form the following series: *myriametre, kilometre, hectometre, decametre*, METRE, *decimetre, centimetre, millimetre*, &c.

Each of these *metres* is ten times greater than that which follows it, and ten times smaller than that which immediately precedes it in the order of the series.

The *litre* is a measure of capacity, the content of which is equivalent to a decimetre cube.

The names of the measures of capacity are compounded like those of the measures of length; as, *hectolitre, decalitre, litre, centilitre*, &c.

The *gramme* is a weight equal to that of a centimetre cube of pure water.* The *myriagramme*, the *kilogramme*, the *hectogramme*, the *decagramme*, the *gramme*, the *decigramme*, the *centigramme*, &c. form, like the other measures, a decimal series.

The *are* is a superficial measure, equal to a square *decamètre*, or to a hundred square mètres. The only multiples of the *are*, in general use, are the *hectare*, equal to a hundred *ares*, and the *myriare* equal to ten thousand.

The *stère* is a mètre cube, applied to the measurement of firewood.

Lastly, the unities of money are now designated by *francs*, *decimes*, and *centimes*. Their relative value is in decimal proportion. The *franc* is equivalent to a piece of silver weighing 5 grammes, alloyed with $\frac{1}{10}$ of copper.

In this system all the measures are connected with each other, and have an immediate relation to the dimensions of the terrestrial spheroid. The *mètre* is the ten millionth part of the distance from the pole to the equator, calculated on the meridian of Paris.

The English shilling is equal to		1 fr. 23 cents.
The English pound Troy	- is	372.6 grammes.
The pound Avoirdupoise	- -	453.1 grammes.
The English foot is equal to	-	304.7 millimètres.

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* Distilled water, brought to its maximum of density by refrigeration.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTS AND SCIENCE.

The Ploughwright's Assistant; being a New Practical Treatise on the Plough, and on various other important Implements made use of in Agriculture. With sixteen large Engravings. By Andrew Gray, Author of the Experienced Millwright. Royal 8vo. 16s. boards.

A Complete View of the Gold and Silver Coins of all Nations, with their Names, Assay, Weight, and Sterling Value. By James Ede, Goldsmith. 12mo. 10s. 6d. boards.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, written by himself. Published from an original MS. in the custody of the Earl of Cork and Orrery; to which is added, Fragmenta Regalia, being a History of Queen Elizabeth's Favourites. By Sir Robert Naunton. With explanatory Annotations. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

An Essay on the Earlier Part of the Life of Swift. By the Rev. John Barrett, D.D. and Vice-provost of Trinity College, Dublin. To which are subjoined, Pieces ascribed to Swift; Two of his Original Letters; and Extracts from his Remarks on Bishop Burnet's History. 8vo. 5s. boards.

Memoirs of Frederick and Margaret Klopstock. Translated from the German, by the Author of "Fragments in Prose and Verse." Crown 8vo. 6s. boards.

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An Historical Review of the Commercial, Political, and Moral State of Hindoostan, from the earliest period to the present time. By Robert Chatfield, LL. B. Vicar of Chatteris, in Cambridgeshire. 4to. 1l. 16s. boards.

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A Treatise on the Law of Tithes, compiled in part from some Notes of Richard Wooddeson, D.C.L. late Vinerian Professor at Oxford, and Counsel to that University. By Samuel Toller, Esq. Barrister at Law. Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

		Wind.	Pressure. max.	Pressure. min.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Evap.	Rain, &c
N. Moon	*a.* Nov. 18	NW	29.30	28.72	49°	32°	9	.36
	19	SE	29.73	29.30	43	34	6	
	b. 20	SW	29.77	29.74	54	38	5	
	21	SW	30.20	29.74	56	38	.10	
	c. 22	SW	30.20	30.08	50	38	5	
	23	NW	30.18	30.08	54	44	4	2
1st Qr.	24	SW	30.18	29.97	50	43	—	.40
	d. 25	SW	29.98	29.95	53	44	9	
	e. 26	W	29.95	29.47	56	47	2	2
	e. 27		29.77	29.40	54	30	—	2
	g. f. 28	NW	29.83	29.77	43	30	7	
	h. f. 29	SW	29.77	29.10	50	34	3	.46
	30	W	29.35	29.10	48	35	8	
	e. Dec. 1	SW	29.45	29.15	49	37	6	.16
	e. 2	SW	29.43	29.15	49	41	.12	
Full Moon	3	N	30.02	29.40	50	42	9	
	4	SE	30.31	30.02	46	27	3	
	f. 5	SW	30.31	29.97	52	30	4	—
	e. 6	NW	29.86	29.72	53	33	.11	3
	k. e. 7	NW	29.93	29.86	41	36	9	
	8	N	29.97	29.93	43	37	—	
	f. 9	NW	30.07	29.97	42	32	7	
Last Qr.	*f.* 10	NW	30.30	30.07	41	31	1	
	i. 11	W	30.30	30.27	40	30	1	
	i. 12	NW	30.34	30.27	42	36	2	
	13	W	30.38	30.36	39	31	0	
	e. 14	N	30.36	30.08	42	34	2	5
	e. 15	N	30.11	30.07	31	32	3	
	l. 16	W	30.07	29.84	37	26	—	
			29.98	29.74	46.79	35.24	T. 1.38	1.52
			M. 29.86		41.01			

N. B. The Notations comprised in each line relate to a period of 24 hours, reckoned *from* 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

a. Snow on the ground a. m. followed by clearer weather.
b. Much wind last night: very cloudy. The maximum of Temp. at 9 a. m.
c. Windy: maximum at 9 again.
d. The same phenomena repeated.
e. Windy.
f. Hoar frost.
g. Large lunar halo.
h. Stormy night: snow fell in a more elevated part of the county.
i. Misty air.
k. Some snow a. m.
l. A bright small meteor moving from S. towards W. soon after 6 p. m.

RESULTS.

Winds Westerly.

Mean height of Barometer -	29.86 In.
Temperature - - -	41.01°
Evaporation - - - - -	1.38 In.
Rain - - - - - - - -	1.52 In.

L. H.

Plaistow, 17th of 12th mo. 1808.

RESULTS FOR NOVEMBER.

Mean Pressure Barom. 29.674—Highest 30.25—Lowest 28.50.—Range 1.75.
Mean Temperature - 42°95.—Highest 56°5.—Lowest 26°5—Range 30°0.
Spaces described by the Barometer in inches, 10.80. Number of Changes 10.
Rain, &c. this Month, 3.105 inches.—Number of Wet Days, 10.—Total Rain this Year, 25,305 inches.
Rev. R. A. Singleton, of Blackley, makes the quantity of Rain for this Month, 3.055 Inches.

I have been favoured with a Register of Rain made at Wilsden, near Bingley, Yorkshire, eight miles North of Halifax; in which my friend, Mr. George Tweedy, makes the quantity for this Month, 3.156 inches. Wilsden is nearly surrounded with high hills, particularly towards the South, and is above 330 feet above the level of the sea.

WIND.

N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
1	3	0	10	1	7	5	1

Total Number of Observations, 28.—Number of Stormy Days, 2.

This Month has been, for the most part, cloudy; very little rain fell till the 15th, when it continued at intervals till the close of the month. From the last quarter of the Moon to the new one, there was a general decrease of Pressure; the Barometer having fallen from 30 inches to 28 and a half; but this was again restored when she assumed her first quarter. The Mean Temperature is near 43°, being very high for the season; in consequence of which the dormant state of vegetation has been a little revived, particularly some of the species of the Cryptogamina and Diandria classes.

THOS. HANSON.

Manchester Lying-in Hospital, Dec. 3, 1808.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS MANUFACTURES, &c.

Patent of Wm. Congreve, Esq. for a new principle of measuring Time, and of constructing Clocks and Chronometers. Dated August, 1808.

It has been found that clocks and chronometers formed with detached escapements, register time with more accuracy than others: the duration of the detachment does not exceed one second in any of these hitherto made; at the end of that period, the pendulum or balance comes again into contact with the train, receives a new impulse, and is again detached. Mr. Congreve proposes to extend the period of the detachment much beyond the common time; some of his methods shew how to do this for the space of a minute; and though the principle of one of his inventions can extend it much longer, not having any limits but what conveniency may assign, yet this period is fully sufficient for every purpose required, and will probably be that fixed on for use, on account of its being one of the chief divisions of time.

Two primary methods of effecting the above purposes are detailed in the specification; the first relates to a new mode of measuring time; the second to means of prolonging the duration of the escapement of common pendulums and balances.

The new mode of measuring time consists in the proportion of space which a ball will pass on a plane inclined in a given angle, in a second, or other determinate period. The machinery by which the patentee proposes to apply this principle is of different sorts, but all very simple. The first method is by a straight tube placed on the top of an axis inclined a little from the upright, so as to give the tube that degree of slope, which experience determines will admit a ball to run from its upper to its lower extremity in a given time. The axis is connected with the train by a pinion attached to it; and is prevented from revolving by a detent that locks on the lower end of the tube, and which is disengaged by the force with which a ball, enclosed in the tube, falls against it in running down from the upper part. When the tube is unlocked, it is turned half round by the train, and its other extremity descends to the detent on account of the obliquity of its axis, and is held by it, till the ball, (which has in the mean time been raised to its greatest elevation by the ascent of the end of the tube, where it had last arrived) falls down to again set it free.

The proportion of time in which a ball will pass through a tube six inches long, Mr. Congreve asserts to be equal to that of the vibration of a pendulum 7 feet 4,038 in length, and that it will make forty beats in a minute; but as he has not mentioned the angle in which the tube is to be inclined to the horizon, farther than stating to be "a little inclined." No great benefit can be derived from this information; this point still remaining to be decided by experiment. The revolution of the axis registers the time on dials by wheels, divided in the usual manner, connected with its pinions.

The action of the revolving tube and ball in measuring time, is partly that of a revolving pendulum, where the center of gravity oscillates, and partly that of a ball rolling down an inclined plane.

The time is regulated in this machine by a small hand, which encreases or diminishes the inclination of the tube and its axis, according as it is moved.

In the second method; five straight tubes, inclined in the same angle, are connected in succession on the face of a vertical wheel in alternately reversed order, so that a ball placed at the upper end of the highest shall run down from it into the next, and successively through all, changing its direction at each tube. When the ball arrives at the bottom of the lowest tube, it disengages a catch, and the vertical wheel, being then set free, is instantly turned half round;

round; the tube which was lowest is, with the ball in it, raised to the top, the other end of the train of tubes falls into the detent, and the ball again runs down to again disengage the wheel. Six seconds will be consumed in the running down of the ball, and the turning of the wheel; so that fewer wheels will be necessary in the train in this mode than the first, and the detachment will be carried with it to as great an extent as with a pendulum 116 feet 8,608 inches in length in the common method.

The third method encreases the duration of the detachment still more than the second. In it a plane, fourteen inches long, and eight wide, is balanced on a knife-edge suspension, so that it may be inclined in a certain small angle at either side by a small force; along the face of this plane thirty grooves are joined in succession to each other from side to side, so as to form the same angles with each alternately; by which means a ball placed at the top of the plane, will run down from side to side out of one groove into another, till it reaches the bottom, where its impetus discharges a detent that retains the plane in its inclination on that side. The train of the clock is so managed, that by a crank, or some similar movement, on the detent being disengaged, the plane is instantly inclined in the contrary direction, and its lower part locked in another detent; the ball by this movement being at the same time raised to its first elevation, descends through the grooves back again till it reaches the second detent, which it unlocks in the same manner as the first: The inclination of the plane is then reversed by the train to its first position, and the above movements are repeated as long as the primary moving force operates on the train.

The degree of inclination of the plane is such, that the ball traverses the thirty grooves along its surface, and its inclination is reversed, exactly in one minute. A bridge is placed along the plane, under the arches of which the ball passes, and shews the seconds by the figures placed over them, which are contrived so as to be shifted in the turning of the plane, in such a manner as always to have the numerical order in the direction in which the ball is moving. A spring is mentioned to be so placed at each extremity of the plane that, when the ball touches the detent, it gives it an impulse in the contrary direction to its former motion, to prevent loss of time during the shifting of the plane; but the machine would perform better without this addition. Small brass reflectors are also to be fixed at each angle where the grooves meet, which the patentee, erroneously states, will destroy the whole of the momentum of the ball acquired in each traverse.

The detachment in this machine will be continued as long as could be effected in the common method, by a pendulum of the vast length of 11,788 feet 4.800 inches; and by its great duration, the weight or spring of a common eight-day clock, with a train of no more teeth, will continue its motion for 480 days: or a proportionally less power, and simpler train, may be used for the first period.

A fourth method of regulating the escapement is described, in which two balls move in three troughs or tubes, arranged in an equilateral triangle on the face of a vertical wheel; but it possesses no property sufficiently remarkable to merit farther description, and seems only inserted to guard against unjust imitations of the principle, which the patentee intends should include every "possible application of the descent of solid bodies or fluids, down inclined planes, to the increase of the duration of detachment between the regulating organ of clocks, and their maintaining powers."

The patentee after this describes the second chief part of his inventions for protracted detachments, in which the time is regulated by the pendulums or balances in common use. To encrease the detachments of a pendulum, two pallets are connected with it of the usual form; which act on a very light vertical swing-wheel of thirty teeth, and turn it round by their motion, when the pendulum is made to oscillate; a pin projects from the face of this swing wheel, which at each revolution raises a detent, that unlocks another swing wheel of sixty teeth, connected with the train, which immediately gives a fresh impulse to the pendulum by a third pallet attached to it for this purpose. The pendulum advances the small swing wheel one tooth every second, so that it

it only comes into contact with the train once in a minute, and will of course be detached from it fifty-nine parts out of sixty of the whole time.

The operation of turning the light swing-wheel will have so much less effect on the regularity of the pendulum, than that of raising detents every second in the usual mode, that this method is evidently much superior to it; and will have besides the advantage, of not requiring a train by many degrees so complicated, or formed by such nice workmanship, in common with the various other methods first described. One of the swing wheels revolves in a minute, and the other in an hour, and they may carry hands to shew the usual divisions of these periods. With these wheels only one pinion and a very small weight will be necessary for an eight-day clock; and a year clock may be made, with only two pinions and the ordinary train of an eight-day clock, to go with a very little more weight.

It is evident that the method described for pendulums, will also answer for the spring balance wheels of chronometers, and watches. A pendulum, the patentee thinks, may be detached for a minute, but a balance wheel he does not suppose can be made to move independent of the train for more than from five to ten, or perhaps a few more of its vibrations, on account of the inferiority of the power, which, he supposes, its spring will have in continuing its motion, independent of the train, to that which gravity possesses in moving the pendulum.

The specification concludes with a similar caution to that mentioned for the first described principle, to guard this last method also against evasions of the patent.

Mr. Congreve, who has taken this patent, we understand, is the inventor of the well-known rockets which did such execution at Copenhagen; this specification contains a degree of novelty and ingenuity that seldom occurs in patents.

Of his inventions here described, we prefer that most on which he seems to place least value, by the slight manner in which he mentions it. The importance of improvements in modes of measuring time, depends chiefly on their being applicable to nautical purposes; and of all those mentioned, the last is the only one which can be of any use at sea. We have great hopes that farther trials and experience will shew how to make this principle add so much to the accuracy of chronometers, that the longitude may be ascertained by them at sea to a greater precision than has hitherto been done, the great advantages of which are too well known to need any detail. The limits of the detachment of balances are rated too low by the patentee; of which he will not be displeased to find a satisfactory proof in the experiments made by Desaguiliers, to determine the agency of friction wheels, with a spring balance, which vibrated fifty times before it stopped, though loaded with a considerable weight on its axis; and which, when quite free, moved so long, that it was computed a point on the rim must have traversed a space equal to a mile. We may therefore expect, without being too sanguine, that a balance wheel may be so constructed as to act very well with a detachment of a minute in Mr. Congreve's method; we imagine this will be best effected by encreasing the length of the balance spring; and the method proposed by the patentee, of "encreasing the weight of the balance in proportion to the strength of the spring," should be tried with various lengths of spring, till the best ratio of the weight of the balance, to the length and strength of the spring, for protracting the duration of the detachment should be discovered.

Chronometers of this description will require so few parts, and so little nice workmanship, that they may certainly be sold to good profit, at a much inferior rate to any yet made, and thus be within the reach of every commander of a ship above the rank of a coaster.

The principle of keeping time with a protracted detachment, by balls running in inclined tubes, or troughs, is very ingenious; and as far as we know is new. In Mr. Nicholson's Philosophical Journal, vol. x. page 76, Mr. J. W. Boswell has proposed a method of regulating time by a ball moving in a trough, applied

applied to a circular pendulum; and by a cylinder oscillating on a cycloidal surface to serve as a vibrating pendulum, which would be free from error caused by expansion or contraction of dimensions; and has, above a year since contrived a method of making the oscillations of a ball in a cycloidal trough, act in the same manner: but none of these methods were intended to continue the detachment of the vibration for more than a second.

The rate at which balls roll on planes inclined in different angles, has not as yet been reduced to any certain rules, and therefore must for the present remain in inferior estimation, as a means of measuring time, to the rate at which bodies oscillate in circular and cycloidal curves, which has been so well ascertained by our most eminent philosophers and mathematicians, and for this reason the method of regulating a time-keeper by a ball oscillating in a cycloidal trough must now be preferred to it. We do not pretend to determine exactly what may be the rank as to accuracy which the ball and plane may attain as a regulator of time, when its principles are minutely investigated; but to give it in its present imperfect form, the superiority to others so well known, which the patentee has done, before this investigation has taken place, is premature, and not strictly philosophical.

In the present state of the question as to its accuracy, there however can be no doubt that it is very sufficient for the regulation of clocks for common purposes, which can be made so cheaply on this principle, that if it ever comes into general use, there is scarcely a cottager but may have the comfort of possessing an instrument for measuring time at least correct enough for his occasions.

The patentee has been erroneous in proposing brass deflectors for destroying the momentum of the rolling ball; if they were of leather, or some other soft substance, they would in some degree have the effect proposed, but brass is so elastic, that the ball would be reflected from it with nearly the same force with which it struck it; and have its momentum and velocity thus so encreased at every turn, that it would run through the last trough or groove, in much less time than it did through the first; this reflecting of the ball would also cause it sometimes to leap over a part of the groove without touching it, which would be another cause of inequality of motion, and of consequent inaccuracy.

These defects of the plan are, however, not without remedy, and a method for this purpose which is very simple, and seems tolerably effectual, will be proposed in its proper place, but without any design of interfering with Mr. Congreve, to whom, on the contrary, every advantage which he can reap from his ingenuity, is earnestly wished.

Another defect in the same machine (for which a remedy has been proposed by the patentee, that would rather add to the inaccuracy than remove it,) arises from the inequality of the time spent in reversing the inclination of the plane at the different turns: no provision is made for equalizing this motion, and it is evident that every casual inequality of the action of the prime mover must cause its velocity to vary, and that the changes of the density of the air, acting on so large a surface as 112 square inches, must also influence it considerably, as the effect of these will be multiplied in a duplicate ratio to this velocity: the resistance of the air to a body in motion being in that proportion.

On employing Coal Gas for Lighting small Manufactures, and for other purposes, from a paper by Mr. B. Cook, of Caroline Street, Birminghom.

Phil. Jour. V. 21, 291.

Hitherto coal gas has only been employed permanently, for lighting large manufactories, of the method of doing which an account is given in our 4th Vol. p. 158, and other applications of it have been noticed in the former volumes. Mr. Cook has applied this gas on a smaller scale in his manufactory of metallic toys, and has very benevolently published an account of the great advantages he has found from its use, to induce others to follow his example.

Mr. Cook's apparatus consists of a small cast iron pot containing about eight gallons, with a cast iron cover luted to it with sand, which serves as a retort for

for forcing over the gas from the coal placed in it, by fire applied beneath it; from this pot a pipe passes the gas through water to a reservoir, which holds about 400 gallons; from whence it is conveyed all round the work-shops through tubes formed of old gun barrels, which may be procured from the gun manufacturers at a cheap rate. Mr. Cook finds the flame of the gas much superior to that from a lamp urged by a blow pipe for soldering, which is much used in his trade; this flame is quicker and sharper, is constantly ready for use, and performs the work neater and more expeditiously than the lamp, which requires to burn some time before its flame is sufficiently powerful for use, so that both the workman's time is lost by it and much oil wasted to no purpose.

This very useful application of the gas, of which Mr. Cook is the first inventor, makes it necessary to keep the apparatus in constant action day and night, while his men are at work, and twenty-five pounds of coal put into the pot are found to be sufficient to afford all the gas wanted every twenty-four hours, with a considerable surplus, which is burned to waste when not wanted; the whole quantity of gas produced by this quantity of coals is computed to be 600 gallons, twenty-five pounds more coal will be fully adequate for the fire beneath the pot during the same period; the coak procured in the process may be used for the same purpose.

This quantity of coals cost Mr. Cook only four pence, and for this small charge he has light supplied equal to that of eighteen or twenty candles of six to the pound, besides the saving of the oil and cotton for his soldering lamps, which used to cost him full 30*l.* a year: from this saving only five shillings a week are to be deducted, for the charge of a man to attend the gas apparatus part of his time.

Mr. Cook only values the coak produced at 2*l.* 10*s.* a year, which from his own account in another part of his paper, is evidently too little, for he states there, that coak in stoves or furnaces lasts so much longer than coals (on account of the flame of the bitumen in the latter causing the whole to consume with great rapidity,) that "two fires of coak will last longer than three of coal." He also makes no allowance for the value of the tar, setting that off for casual losses; but it is to be hoped that this tar will be more valued and have a better sale, when its good properties for paying ships are better known, of which a notable instance has been mentioned in p. 349 of this volume, in the account of the Ship Economy, constructed on Mr. J. W. Boswell's patent plan, which vessel was payed with it on her last voyage, but even if not sold, it would be of some value in burning in the retort to produce gas.

Mr. Cook's statement of the account of the annual cost of the gas, contrasted with that of candles, &c. for the same purposes is as follows:

	Dr.		Cr.	
Yearly expence in coals and man	*l.* 18	4	Twenty weeks candles at eighteen shillings per week	*l.* 18 0
Interest on forty-two pounds (cost of apparatus)	2	0	Oil and cotton for lamps	30 0
Profits per year	30	0	Coaks worth (estimated)	2 10
	l. 50	10		*l.* 50 10

An apparatus which saves 30*l.* per annum, costs, from Mr. Cook's statement, only 42*l.* He thinks the plan might be used to great advantage on a still smaller scale, for those who use but six candles and one soldering lamp, and for this purpose a first expence of ten or twelve pounds would be sufficient, which would be saved in the first year.

Mr. Cook acknowledges the profit to be underrated, as the gas would not be wanted for light in summer: the coak seems rated so much beneath its value, that probably the error of the credit on this account would add much to that mentioned, and both together cause the profit to be much higher than what is stated.

Mr. Cook states, that considerable national benefit would arise from the ge-

neral use of gas lights, by reducing the importation of tallow, and of spirits of turpentine; as the spirit which might be drawn from the tar, (of which spirit a good deal is also produced in procuring the gas,) would answer all purposes probably as well as that imported from Russia; which now costs twenty shillings a gallon, though formerly the same quantity was sold for three and sixpence.

Mr. Cook has promised to communicate to the public plans and drawings of a small gas apparatus sufficient to enable any man to put one up for himself; which will be of the more value, as we have as yet no exact description in print of the whole process of managing the gas from actual practice in this country; many minute parts of the apparatus, which a person familiar with them would not think of consequence enough to mention, would require many trials from any one else, before they could be made to the best advantage.

A method of constructing a gas apparatus called a *Thermopoele*; was published in Sonini's journal! and afterwards a translation of the account was inserted in the Repertory of Arts, No. 49, with a plate. It does not appear however from this, that any stoves were actually made on this plan, or that its utility was much proved by experiment. It contains the only description we are acquainted with of a method of passing the gas through water.

Mr. Cook has remarked, that if the use of coal gas became universal, so much coak would be made in producing it, that it would probably put a stop to the manufacture of coak at the coal works. This would also be a national advantage, as the prodigious quantity of heat and light at present wasted in the coak works, would then be all converted to profitable use. He has also observed, that another consequence of this measure would be the reduction of the price of candles, oil, tallow, and of course of soap; but the advantage would not stop at this point, for if the price of tallow was much reduced, flesh meat must also soon become cheaper, which would occasion a proportional fall in the price of bread, and of most other provisions.

Account of a fact in Hydrostatics lately discovered by Mr. J. W. Boswell, and of an application of it in the formation of a Ship's run, or angle of termination.—Repertory of Arts, No. 79.

It has generally been supposed that the force, with which water rushes in to fill up a cavity formed in it, is merely sufficient to raise it to the general level; it however appeared to Mr. Boswell that the accelerated velocity, with which the water must rise from the bottom of the cavity, would be sufficient to make it ascend above the general level, if not counteracted by some other cause; which supposition was well warranted by the well-known effect of the momentum of water, in the patent Hydraulic Engines of Messrs. Boulton and Watts for raising fluids; and in the Hydraulic ram of Montgolfier, afterwards copied from them.

The counteracting cause which prevented this rise was suspected to be the falling-in of the water from the sides of the cavity, which by its counter motion and gravity would destroy the effect of the momentum of the ascending water.

In considering the best method of putting this conjecture to the test of experiment, it occurred, that on a tube, stopped beneath, and immersed vertically in water for the greatest part of its length, the water, on its being suddenly opened, could only enter it from below, as all lateral access would be prevented by the sides of the tube, and that thus the principle might be fully proved. This experiment was immediately tried, and the result was entirely conformable to Mr. Boswell's conjecture, for *the water rose in the tube a full third of its length above the general level*, a space equal to one half of the depth of the cavity.

Mr. Boswell imagines from the result of some experiments, that there is an encrease of the ratio of the height, to which water will rise in this manner, to the encrease of the depth of the tube, for in a tube $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, immersed an inch and a half, the water rose $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch above the level; in a tube $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, immersed $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the water rose 2 inches; and in a tube

a tube 21½ inches long, immersed 14 inches the water rose 7½ above the general level, on the lower aperture being suddenly opened.

In the first experiment the rise above the level was equal to half the immersion, or a third of the length of the tube; but in the second and third experiments, in which the immersion was greater, the rise exceeded this proportion considerably. More accurate experiments will however be necessary to determine this last point exactly: but at all events the result of so many trials is sufficient to determine that the proportion of the rise above the general level is in no case less than a space equal to half the depth of the immersion, or cavity formed in the water.

This Hydrostatical fact may be probably hereafter applied to other useful objects; the following application of it however seems sufficient in itself to render it worthy of some consideration.

Ships in their progress through the sea form a cavity in it, equal to the transverse area of their immersion multiplied by the velocity of their motion; which cavity is filled up by the water rushing in from below, and from the sides. It is evident the quicker this cavity is filled up, the less will be the *wake* of the ship, or the proportion in which the water is depressed below the general level in the track of the ship: the less this depression is, the less will that resistance be to the velocity of the ship, which is caused by the uncompensated pressure of the more highly elevated water at the head; and as it has been proved by the recited experiments that water rushes in to fill up a cavity formed in it with more force and speed; by the lateral access being prevented, Mr. Boswell fairly concludes that a ship (having its *run*, or angle of termination, formed so as to prevent the lateral access of water to the cavity occasioned by its motion, and cause this cavity to be filled up by water ascending from beneath solely as much as is possible,) would move with the greatest speed with a wind of a given force. This may be in a good measure effected by forming the run of the ship by sloping it entirely from the bottom upwards to the counter, and omitting all slopes from the side to the stern post; the effect of this will be encreased, if two pieces projecting like keels, are bolted along the run at the extremities of its sides parallel to the plane of the keel.

The operation of this shape, and of the projecting pieces, will be to give the ascending water an advantage at the first, which will enable it greatly, if not entirely, to overcome the retarding effects of the lateral flow. If the projecting pieces are extended along the bottom of the ship to where the rise of the bow commences, so as to form two additional keels, they would add much to the strength of the ship, make it take the ground more safely, and cause it to make less lee way. It is supposed at a rough estimate that a projection of 12 or 14 inches would be sufficient for these pieces on any vessel under 300 tons.

In trying the experiment of the Hydrostatical fact, the bottom of the tube may be stopped in a simple manner by a valve, formed by a piece projecting at right angles from a rod, with soft leather cemented on it; by pulling up the rod with one hand, while the tube is held with the other hand, this valve is pressed against its bottom, and is instantly disengaged by pushing the rod downwards. This last motion should be performed as quickly as possible. The experiment may be also exhibited, if the tube is short, by merely stopping its upper end with the tip of the finger, which by confining the air prevents the entrance of the water. If the water is coloured its rise in the tube will be plainer; and a small ball of cork, of a size to pass freely through the tube, placed in it previous to the immersion, will render the ascent of the water still more conspicuous.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

On Friday the 19th of December, a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the merchants and traders of London, was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of instituting a subscription in aid of the patriotic armies in Spain, and supplying them with clothing and other necessaries. Ten thousand pounds was almost immediately subscribed by the company present, and the amount of the subscription is now not less than fifty thousand pounds.

Married. At *St. George's*, Hanover-square, Charles Andrew Caldwell, Esq. only son of Admiral Caldwell, to Charlotte Ann, second daughter of the late, and sister to the present Sir Wm. Abdy, Bart.—Sir George Bowyer, Bart. to Miss Douglas, eldest daughter of the late Sir Andrew Snape Douglas.—Francis Hare Naylor, Esq. of Welbeck-street, to Maria, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Mealey, late of the Madras Establishment.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gascoyne, of the East Company's Service, to Mrs. Denton, of Tavistock-square.—At *St. Mary-le-bonne*, Henry Franklyn, Esq. to Miss Fanny Webbe, of Weymouth-street.—The Right Hon. Lord George Beresford, to Miss Harriet Schutz.—William Franklyn Bonnell, Esq. of Nova Scotia, to Miss Hannah Collins, daughter of Henry Collins, Esq. of Norton-street.—Henry Drury, Esq. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Caroline, second daughter of A. W. Taylor, Esq. of Barham-house, Herts.—Thomas Eyton, Esq. jun. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Campbell, eldest daughter of Major Dugald Campbell.—Thomas Thomson, Esq. of Acton Green, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Delamaine, Esq. of Berners-street.—Captain Wemys, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Colchester, daughter of the late John Colchester, Esq. of Westbury, in Gloucestershire.—C. W. Williams, Esq. of Banstead, Surry, to Miss Harriet Chubb, of Kennington.—At *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*, William Bathurst, Esq. of Rochford, Essex, to Miss Blakeway, of the Strand.—At *St. George's*, Queen's-square, Henry Dyett, Esq. of Doughty-street, to Harriet Maria, eldest daughter of Malcolm Ross, Esq. of Red Lion-square.—At *St. Botolph's*, Bishopsgate, Reginald Graham, Esq. of Dulwich, to Louisa, second daughter of Dr. Dennison, of Broad-street Buildings.—At *St. George's*, Southwark, Robert Otho Travers, Esq. Captain in the 86th regt. to Frances Eliza, youngest daughter of John Steele, Esq. of Sutton, Surry.—Thomas Lancaster, Esq. of High-street, Borough, to Miss Jane Brookes, of White-street, Borough.—By special license, at *St. Michael*, Bassishaw, Henry Woodthorpe, jun. of Guildhall, to Miss M. A. Smith, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Smith, of Shoreditch.—At *St. John's*, Hackney, Samuel De Zoete, Esq. of Mincing lane, merchant, to Miss Emily Payne, of Hackney.—Joshua Hobson, Esq. of Great St. Helen's, to Miss Jane Pulsford, of St. Thomas's-square, Hackney.—Francis Wakefield, Esq. jun. of Nottingham, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. Gilbert Wakefield.—At *St. Pancras*, the Rev. Stephen Barbut, of Trotton, in Sussex, to Maria, eldest daughter of George Jordan, Esq. of New Mullman-sreet.—At *Ealing*, William Farmer, Esq. of Swindon, Wilts, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. Edmond Goodenough.—At *North Mimms*, John Vernon, Esq. of the 22d Light Dragoons, to Miss Elizabeth Casamajor, second daughter of Justinian Casamajor, Esq. of Potterells, Herts.

Died. In *Hertford-street*, May Fair, at the advanced age of 80, the Right Honorable Charles Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool. This nobleman was the son of Colonel Charles Jenkinson, a descendant of the ancient family of Jenkinson, of Walcot, in Oxfordshire. Born to little or no patrimony, he was destined for the Church, and educated at Oxford, where he early displayed literary talents, more especially on political subjects. Hence he was recommended as a private secretary to Lord Bute; in 1761, he was under-secretary of state; in 1763 and 1764, secretary to the treasury; in 1766, a lord of the admiralty; and from 1767 to 1773, a lord of the treasury. In 1766, he was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster and president of the board of trade. He was created lord Hawkesbury, August 21, 1786, and earl of Liverpool, 28th May, 1796. His lordship was certainly an industrious, well-informed, and able statesman; well skilled in public affairs, more especially in the principles of commerce

merce and political economy. What he has wanted in splendor of talents, has been made up in strength and solidity: his prosperity has been great, but his services have been great also; and though for some years he had been incapable of taking any active part in public affairs, he maintained to the last an unabated influence in the secret councils of the state. In 1806, his lordship published "A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, in a letter to the King;" of which the Edinburgh Reviewers, not the most gentle of critics, pronounce, that "it is pleasing to find one, who must necessarily have been bred among the exploded doctrines of the elder economists, shaking himself almost quite loose from their influence, at an advanced period of life, and betraying, while he resumes the favourite speculations of his early years, so little bias towards errors, which he must once have imbibed. It is no less gratifying to observe one who has been educated in the walks of practical policy, and grown old amidst the bustle of public employments, embellishing the decline of life by pursuits, which unite the dignity of science, with the usefulness of active exertion." A severe disorder in his bowels was the immediate cause of his death, which was probably hastened by the shock that he had received a few days before when lady L.'s dress caught fire, and he was too much exhausted by illness to render her any assistance. In consequence of an act of parliament the sinecure place of collector of imports and exports in the customs, becomes extinct by his death. The office of clerk of the pells, goes by reversion to the Earl of Shannon, at whose death that sinecure also will be abolished. Lord Liverpool is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son Robert Lord Hawkesbury, now in his 38th year.—In *Chapel-street*, May Fair, aged 81, Hugo Meynel, Esq. of Bradley, in Derbyshire, so well-known on the turf and in all the fashionable circles for half a century past.—In *King's-road*, Bedford-row, Mark Sprott, Esq.—In *Duke-street*, St. James's, in the 86th year of his age, Thomas Hutchinson, Esq.—In *Thornhaugh-street*, John Gibson, Esq. late of Calcutta.—In *Spittal-square*, William Hawes, M. D. This eminent man was born at Islington about 1736, and after a liberal education at St. Paul's school, was apprenticed to a Surgeon, near Vauxhall: having gone through the preparatory studies, he settled in London, where, by unwearied attention, he soon acquired considerable reputation. For a series of years he continued to improve in his profession, gaining not only the confidence of his patients, but the friendship and esteem of every one who had an opportunity of knowing him. The first event which brought him into public notice, was the death of the celebrated Dr. Goldsmith, whom he attended with the most anxious solicitude in his last illness, an account of which he soon after published. In this treatise, he earnestly cautions his readers against the use of powerful medicines without proper advice, which often, (as in the case he is speaking of,) terminates fatally. Soon afterwards he published an "Address on immature death and premature interment:" of which 10,000 copies were distributed gratis, in order to warn the public against the dreadful effects of hurrying the dead to their graves before actual signs of dissolution appear. In 1781, he published "An Address to the Legislature on the importance of the Humane Society:" in which he points out the beneficial consequences likely to result from the establishment of receiving houses, particularly if founded and supported by the legislature. About the same period Dr. Hawes commenced a course of lectures on suspended animation, which called forth the attention, not only of the faculty, but of the public in general: these lectures closed with an adjudication of prize-medals offered by the Doctor for the best dissertation on the following question, "Are there any positive signs of extinction of human life independent of putrefaction? if so, what are they? or, if there be not, is putrefaction a certain criterion of death?" The gold medal was awarded to Dr. Pearson, of Birmingham, by Drs. Lettsom, Jebb, Fothergill, and Whitehead, who were the judges on that occasion. But to enumerate the exertions of this individual in the cause of humanity and of science, would be giving a history of the Humane Society, which without his exertions would probably never have existed; his name is so closely connected with its whole progress, that the historian who records its rise and

and establishment cannot avoid rendering the just meed of praise to him whose exertions were so eminently and successfully employed for its advancement; while he anticipates the day when the legislature will no longer suffer it to exist only in the casual protection of voluntary contributions; but embracing it as an object of national policy, diffuse its energies through every part of the British dominions. In domestic life, Dr. Hawes possessed the most endearing affability, at once amusing and instructing his companions; the biographer will have a pleasing task, in recording the actions of this truly great man, whose whole life was devoted to the service of the human race. His professional skill, which ranked him among the foremost of his contemporaries, served to assist him in pursuing with more effect those extended and God-like motives which animated and encouraged him to go on in a path, which though seldom trodden, has led him to that temple where his name will be enrolled among those whose lives either as heroes, statesmen, or philanthropists, have added dignity and virtue to human nature.—In *Bartlett's Buildings*, aged 23, John Browning, Esq. Fellow of King's college, Cambridge.—Suddenly, at *Teddington*, aged 66, the Right Hon. the Earl of Athlone, Viscount Aghrim, Baron of Ballymore.—At *Muswell-Hill*, aged 68, Mrs. Norris, wife of Thomas Norris, Esq.—In *St. Thomas-street*, Southwark, aged 23, Mr. Richard Jones, a pupil of Mr. Ashley Cooper. On the morning of his death, a servant in the house where he lodged, thinking she heard him call went up to the front room on the first floor where he sat, and asked what he called for; he started up off his seat, apparently very much agitated, and said he had not called her. She then went up stairs to make his bed, and in the course of a few minutes was alarmed by the report of a pistol. On entering the room he was found in his chair, in a sitting posture, with his head blown almost to pieces. He had laboured under a derangement of his intellects for several years.—In his den, in *Exeter Change*, after an illness of two months, Mr. Pidcock's famous lion. He had been in the possession of Mr. Pidcock ten years, and had been the terror and admiration of thousands of visitors. His disorder was a fever, and a scirrhus on his liver. He was attended by seven physicians. In the course of his illness, having refused his usual food, two fowls were put into his den, which he immediately killed and sucked their blood. Two calves were the next dainties offered, but he did not touch them; a lamb was next presented to coax his appetite—he killed it, and sucked its blood; lastly, a rabbit was put into the den, whose leg it is supposed he broke by accident, as he did not otherwise injure it. Mr. Pidcock refused very lately 800l. for this noble animal.

General Account of all the Christenings and Burials within the Bills of Mortality, from 15th Dec. 1807, to 14th Dec. 1808.

Christened,	Males 10,189	Females, 9,717	Total, 19,906
Buried,	Males 10,228	Females, 9,726	Total, 19,954

Whereof have died under two years of age, 6075; between two and five, 2466; five and ten, 847; ten and twenty, 643; twenty and thirty, 1,200; thirty and forty, 1,792; forty and fifty, 1,971; fifty and sixty, 1,690; sixty and seventy, 1,499; seventy and eighty, 1,200; eighty and ninety, 504; ninety and a hundred, 65; a hundred, 1; a hundred and two 1. Increased in the Burials this year, 1,620.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Bedford*, Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Smith.—Thomas Bennion, Esq.—At *Sharnbrook*, Miss Gibbard, eldest daughter of the late William Gibbard, Esq.—At *Silsoe*, aged 64, Joseph Pawsey, Esq.—At *Bengeworth*, in her 102d year, Mrs. Clarke, this lady's sister died a few months since in her 99th year.

BERKSHIRE.

The house of P. Fordinge, Esq. at Cruther's Hatch, is totally destroyed by a fire, occasioned by a candle incautiously left in the stables contiguous to the dwelling-house. It happened about twelve o'clock at night, and the man who had

had gone to feed the horses, and who had fallen asleep in the stable, was burned to death. Mr. Fordinge's family, consisting of eleven persons, made a miraculous escape at the top of the house, the lower part being on fire before the alarm prevailed. A maid servant broke an arm in escaping. The premises were entirely demolished.

Died. John Hughes, Esq. of Leckhamstead.—At *Wadley House*, Mrs. Goodlake, wife of J. Goodlake, Esq. of Letcombe, near Wantage.—At *Reading*, aged 95, Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman.—At *Harchatch*, aged 81, Mrs. May. This lady has left behind her a large property, out of which she has bequeathed fifteen thousand pounds to charitable purposes, and the remainder of her fortune amongst her numerous relations.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At *Swanbourne*, James Hamilton, Esq. to Miss Harriet Wynne.

Died. Aged 39, Jane, the wife of Montague Grover, Esq. of Boveney.—At *High Wycombe*, Mrs. Anne Whitchurch, sister of the late Sir Richard Whithurst, recorder of that borough, and the last of that very ancient family, for centuries resident at Mumsfords, in the parish of Chalfont St. Peter's.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The *Christian Sabbath* is the subject for the next Norrisian prize essay.

The declamation silver cup of Bene't is this year adjudged to Mr. Siday Hawes.

The title of Professor of Mineralogy has been conferred by the Senate in full congregation on the Rev. Dr. E. D. Clarke. This is the first instance of such a professorship in our university.

The Rev. E. J. Burrow, M. A. of Magdalen-college, is admitted a Fellow of that society. Thomas Turton, Esq. M. A. is elected a Foundation Fellow of Catharine-hall; and the Rev. Joseph Parson a Senior Fellow of Clare-hall.

Thomas Charles Morgan, Esq. of Peterhouse, is admitted Doctor in Physic; and Jeffery Hornby, Esq. of Peterhouse, and the Rev. Robert Spranger, and Rev. Abel Wainwright, of Trinity-hall, Bachelors in Civil Law. The Rev. John Rowe, of Pembroke-college, the Rev. John Pomeroy, of Trinity, and the Rev. James Cooke, of Catharine-hall, B. A. are admitted Masters of Arts; and Mr. Charles Hill, of Jesus-college, Bachelor of Arts.

The Haerlem prize medal, value 42 guineas, awarded by Teyler's Theological Society to the Rev. Cæsar Morgan, M. A. (now D.D.) for his dissertation, entitled, "A Demonstration that true Philosophy has no tendency to undermine Divine Revelation, and that a well-grounded Philosopher may be a true Christian," has been presented by him to this University, and is deposited in the Public Library.

The Rev. Dr. Ramsden, Deputy Regius Professor of Divinity, is instituted to the vicarage of Chesterton. The Rev. Thomas Castley, M. A. Fellow of Jesus-college, is presented by the Master and Fellows of that society to the valuable rectory of Cavendish, in Suffolk, vacated by the death of the Rev. Richard Waddington; and the Rev. Joseph Gill, B. D. Fellow and Dean of St. John's-college, to the rectory of Swaffham Bulbeck, in this county, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Symonds.

CHESHIRE.

Married. At *Chester*, Mr. Wm. Thompson, of Manchester, to Ann, only daughter of John Jones, Esq.—At *Astbury*, the Rev. Hugh Williams, of Stone, to Ellen, third daughter of the late Thomas Cartwright, Esq. of Old Home Green.—At *Knutsford*, Mr. Michael Heaviside, of Manchester, to Miss Mary Potter.—At *Sandbach*, Mr. Charles Richards, of Oldfield-lane, Salford, to Miss Broome, daughter of Thomas Broome, gent.

Died. At *Christleton*, the Rev. Thomas Mostyn, rector of that parish, one of the Prebendaries, and Sub-Dean of Chester Cathedral, and uncle to Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, in the county of Flint.—At *Darnhall*, aged 79, Thomas Corbett, Esq.—Mr. Nash, storekeeper of Chester Castle. He dropped down

down in an apoplectic fit, and instantly expired.—Aged 54, Mr. Henry Wood, of Bradley Brow, near Macclesfield.

CORNWALL.

Died. In the 71st year of his age, after an illness of three weeks, Captain Paul Penrose, who was considered one of the best miners. He held an agency under the first Cornish Freeman Copper Company for near forty years, and was toller to Lord Arundel for near thirty years; inspecting captain at Polgooth for twenty years; with many other agencies. He was also steward to Edward Collins, Esq. He had also been employed to explore Wales and Ireland for mierals; and his judgement and integrity had made him a sort of oracle in mining concerns. His death is therefore much regretted.—At *Saltash*, Mrs. Spicer, wife of Lieut. Col. Spicer of the Royal Artillery, who is at present on foreign service.

CUMBERLAND.

That singular natural curiosity, the floating island, which has emerged from the bottom of Derwent water, only three times in the course of about thirty years, has recently appeared upon the surface. At first it was of a dark brown colour, but soon became covered with verdure. It contains about an acre of ground, and is quite stationary. By thrusting a pole, in several places, to the depth of three yards, the water rushed up; consequently it is of that thickness, and unconnected with the bottom. That it is also entirely unconnected with the shore, is evident, as boats have sailed entirely around it, and sounded the water with long poles, without finding the bottom.

Married. At *Carlisle*, William Priestly, Esq. of Halifax, to Miss Elizabeth Paley, daughter of the late Dr. Paley, archdeacon of Carlisle.—Mr. Edward Hare, attorney at law, to Miss Betsy Bell, of Workington.—At *Bridekirk*, James Spedding, Esq. to Miss Ballantyne, daughter of Lawson Dykes Ballantyne, Esq. of Cockermouth.—At *Workington*, Mr. Joseph Litt, surgeon, to Miss Udale.

Died. At *Carlisle*, aged 73, the Rev. John Farrer, vicar of Stanwix, one of the Minor Canons of the cathedral of Carlisle, and perpetual curate of Witton-le-Wear and Hamsterley, in Durham; whose faithful discharge of his professional duties, and of all the offices of social life, greatly endeared him to all who had the happiness of his acquaintance, and must render his death universally lamented. His excellence as an instructor of youth, will long be conspicuous to the world, in the many eminent, and useful characters who were trained up by him in the grammar school at Witton, and his public spirited benevolence and attachment to his former profession were actively displayed in his exertions for the Schoolmaster's Association, of which he was for many years president.—Aged 28, Mr. James Chisholm, architect. He was a native of Aberdeen, and at that university, received the elements of physical and moral science, on which his professional studies were grounded. The activity of his mind was shewn in the great progress which he made in architecture, engineering, and those parts of natural philosophy connected with them. But while he was studious to advance himself in his profession, he did not neglect those ornamental studies which qualify a man to take a part in elegant and polite conversation. His taste was improved by reading the best poets of ancient and modern times; and he had formed a style of writing which evinced a brillant fancy, and a poetical imagination. Mr. Chisholm, till a short period previous to his death, enjoyed good health, and was ever active in promoting and superintending the works on which he was employed. From the union of moral excellence and ingenuity in his profession, from the amenity of his manners, and from the justness of his observations, he had conciliated universal esteem, admiration, and respect. It is supposed that he died in consequence of the bursting of an artery at the heart.—Aged 73, Mr. Thomas Spooner, tanner. On the day of his death, he had transacted business as usual, and appeared to enjoy as good health and spirits as he had ever done at any former period of his life. About five in the evening he returned home, and before six, he dropped down in a fit and expired immediately. Mr. Spooner was about

about to retire from business, and the above was the last day he intended to visit the market as a tradesman.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died. At *Chesterfield*, aged 48, Mr. George Goswell, Bailiff and Coroner for the hundred of Scarsdale.—At *Lovesome Hill* near Brassington, aged 87, Henry Young, Esq.—At *Etwall*, suddenly, aged 85, Charles Morley. Early in life he lost his sight by the small pox, and had received benefit from Etwall Hospital for the long period of sixty-eight years, having been admitted a member of that charity in 1740, and continued in the hospital untill about eighteen years ago, when he married, and was in consequence of the rules of the charity, necessarily expelled, but the governors allowed him a pension to his death. He had such an apprehension of being buried alive, that some years ago he purchased a knife, and agreed to give a fellow almsman a guinea, to cut off his head after his death: but being himself the longer liver, he afterwards contracted with an eminent surgeon to open his body, which was accordingly done.

DEVONSHIRE.

Died. At *Exeter*, aged 69, Mrs. Charlotte Dodd, wife of Vice Admiral Dodd.—At *Axminster*, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. George Smith, solicitor.—At *Budleigh Salterton*, aged 82, William Jackson, Esq.—At *Plymouth*, aged 22, John Basset Balderstone, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's sloop, the Parthian. The vessel having been ordered for Corunna with dispatches, was getting under weigh, and while Captain B. who had just come on board, was standing on the quarter deck in conversation with the purser, one of the master's mates came behind him, and shot him with a pistol between the shoulders through the spinal marrow. Capt. B. exclaimed, "Oh, Lord! I am killed," fell on the deck,—the murderer was immediately secured, and Capt. B. taken to his cabin, where he expired in less than two hours. The body was brought on shore next morning, under the discharge of minute guns from the ship. It appears that the master's mate, whose name is Smith, having behaved ill, was disrated. He directly went below, loaded a pistol with four slugs, then ate his dinner, went upon deck, and shot his commander from behind. The assassin has since been tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be hanged.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married. At *Chickerell*, near Weymouth, Charles Hare, Esq. eldest son of John Hare, Esq. of Bristol, to Bridget, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Bowler, vicar of Bradford in Wiltshire.

Died. At *Weymouth*, aged 34, Mrs. Tizard, wife of Capt. Joseph Tizard.—At *Lyme Regis*, Wm. Daniell Esq. collector of the customs of that port.—At *Loders*, near Bridport, Mrs. Graves wife of Robert Graves, M. D.—At *Poole*, William Humfrey, Esq.—At *Shaston*, aged 84, Mr. John Good.—At *Farnham Cottage*, George Ker, Esq. of Morriston in Berwickshire.

DURHAM.

Married. At *Bishop Wearmouth*, Captain Westerby, of the East York militia, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late Mr. Ralph Smith.—At *Heightington*, William Clark, Esq. of Ribstone Lodge, to Miss Huntingdon, only daughter of J. Huntingdon, Esq. of Killarby near Northallerton.—At *Jarrow*, Mr. Ralph Hodge, of South Shields, sail-maker, to Miss Wear, only daughter of Robert Wear, Esq. of Laygate.—At *Barnard Castle*, Thomas Suggett, Esq. to Miss Ursilla Child.

ESSEX.

Married. At *Leyton*, the Rev. Edward Repton, of Crayford, Kent, to Miss Herbert, eldest daughter of Joseph Herbert, Esq. president of the island of Montserrat.—At the *Friends meeting house* at Halstead, Mr. Joseph Peckover of the Bank, Chelmsford, to Miss Greenwood, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Greenwood.

Died. Richard Newman Harding Newman, Esq. of Nelmes near Home-

church, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county.—At *Woodford*, aged 73, William Robinson, Esq. sub-governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At *Bristol*, Mr. John Wyatt Carter, jun. of Stapleton, to Miss Mounstephen, daughter of the late Mr. C. Mounstephen, of Cullompton, Devon.—At *Weston on Avon*, the Rev. John Lancaster, of Hinckley, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Adkins, of Milcote.

Died. At *Gloucester*, aged 77, Sir Charles Saxton, Bt. late commissioner of Portsmouth Dock-yard.—aged 77, the Rev. Peter Hawker, Rector of Woodchester, and father of the Rev. Peter Hawker, Rector of Wooton and Otterden, Kent.—At *Bristol*, in the 23d year of her age, deeply lamented by her family and friends, Maria, daughter of Evan Baillie, Esq. M. P. for that city.—In her 20th year, Miss Charlotte Newman, youngest daughter of Mitchell Newman, Esq. of West Lavington, Wilts.—At *Clifton*, in her 27th year, of a decline, Mrs. Harriet Manners, grand-daughter of the late Lord Robert Sutton.—At *Didmarton*, Mrs. Tuck, relict of R. Tuck, Esq. late of Rowdford House, Wilts.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married. At *Abbots-Ann*, the Rev. Joshua Hira, rector of Moneton, to Miss Sophia Lorton late of Glanville.—At *Carisbrooke*, Isle of Wight, Edward Croker, Esq. of Exeter College, Oxford, third son of Edward Croker, Esq. of Ballyngrand, in the county of Limerick, to Martha Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Michael Lascalles, Esq. of Marsh Gate, near Richmond, Surrey.—At *Binstead*, in the Isle of Wight, Richard Verran, Esq. captain in the 69th regiment of infantry, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Philip Ballard, Esq.—At *Brading*, in the Isle of Wight, John Dore, Esq. of Sandown Farm, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Perkins, Esq. of Sandown Parsonage.—At *Guernsey*, the Hon. Willoughby Bertie, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Catharine Jane Sanders, who, as Miss Fisher, of Plymouth Theatre, so often afforded the highest gratification to the public.

Died. At *Winchester*, aged 25, Thomas Scott, Esq. of the island of Tobago.—At *Southampton*, aged 96, Thomas Prescott, Esq. the senior commander in his Majesty's navy, and believed to be the oldest officer in the service of his country at his decease. He was a midshipman, serving on board the Buckingham at Gibraltar, when George the First died, which was before the oldest admiral now in the navy was born. In the action rendered famous by the trial of Matthews and Lestock, he served as a lieutenant, and was examined as an evidence at that memorable court-martial.—At the siege of Quebec he was first lieutenant of the Grafton, Commodore Holmes. In 1761 he was promoted to the rank which he held at his death, but being unable to pursue active service from the effects of some severe wounds in the head, which he received when in the act of boarding a privateer, the impress was the only service he was ever afterwards capable of.—In the late war, while living in the Isle of Wight at the time of threatnead invasion, he made an application to the Admiralty in the following terms: "If their lordships will give me the charge of a battery on the coast, I flatter myself I can *sit* and defend it as long as any man, though from my age I cannot run away." In private life he was highly respected, and of late years always personally noticed by his Majesty when at Southampton.—At *Cowes*, in the Isle of Wight, aged 82, Richard Jykes, Esq. only surviving brother of the late Sir Francis Jykes, Bart. of Boseldon House, formerly M. P. for Wallingford, Berks.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Hereford*, after an illness of only two days, in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. William Allen, D. D. one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of Hereford. He for many years held the livings of Clifford, Sutton St Nicholas, and Hampton Bishop, in that county, and Llysswen, in the county of Brecon; and was in the Commission of the Peace for the counties of Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor. He was possessed of a mind highly cultivated and improved by a liberal education, which rendered him a most agreeable and

and instructive friend and companion.—Aged 41, Mr. Thomas Powell, Clerk to the commissioners of paving and lighting. His attention to the concerns of the trust, and his integrity in the management of the business, will cause his death to be severely felt by the inhabitants of his native city, while the goodness of his heart, and the uprightness of his conduct, which had justly endeared him to his friends, well render him a severe loss to society in general.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Hitchin*, aged 60, Mr. Joseph Halstead, upwards of thirty years clerk to W. Wilshore, Esq. conveyancer. He was an active and intelligent man, remarkable for his probity, punctuality, and industry; in brief, he refrained from every thing incompatible with the diligent and faithful servant; and for the many inestimable qualities he possessed, was very justly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. During the latter years of his life he was a martyr to a complication of disorders, which at length, very much against his natural propensities, constrained him to retire from business—when his remains were deposited in the burial-ground at Hitchin, Mr. Wilshore accompanied the relations of the deceased as mourner, and his deportment bore testimony of the regret he felt for his loss.

KENT.

Died. At *Broadstairs*, Thanet, Anthony Calvert, Esq. nearly 30 years one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, in the 76th year of his age.—At *Bedgebury*, the Right Hon. Lady Forrester.—At *Gravesend*, Thos. Nairn Naish, Esq.—At *Hythe*, James Irwin, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy.—At *Nepnar*, near Wrotham, Isaac Tomlin, Esq.—At *Hoo*, near Upnor, Mr. William White, a respectable farmer. On Sunday evening about eight o'clock, while sitting in his parlour reading, a shot was fired through the window which instantly killed him. The alarm being given, immediate search was made after the perpetrator, but without effect. A gun, recently discharged, was found in a ditch about 40 yards from the house, near the Medway; from which it is presumed that the villain escaped by water. The deceased was a widower, and bore an excellent character:—he has left a family of eleven children to lament his loss —The most deliberate aim must have been taken by the perpetrator, as he had placed a hurdle before the window to rest the gun on. The elder branches of the family were sitting near the unfortunate man, and his eldest daughter had just risen to reach something from an adjoining cupboard when the shot was fired, which entered at the back part of his head, and came out under his right eye. The gun is an old musket barrel fastened to the stock by a nail in the breech, hammered down double in the wood; the lock will not stand at whole cock, but was fastened back by a piece of twine, which is supposed to have been cut at the time of firing, as it appeared in that state when found.

LANCASHIRE.

Married. Thomas Carr, Esq. of Blackburn, to Miss Alicia Chew, of Bellington.—John, son of Richard Cardwell, Esq. of Manchester, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Berley, Esq. of Blackburn.—At *Manchester*, Mr. B. Gibson, Surgeon, to Charlotte, daughter of L. Peele, Esq. of Ardwick.—Mr. Thomas Rowbotham, to Miss Tabitha Metcalfe.—Mr. William Berridge, to Miss Ann Christian Weaver.—At *Liverpool*, Robert Clowes, Esq. to Miss Foulkes, daughter of the late Broomfield Foulkes, Esq.—James Woods, jun. Esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Barlow, niece of the Rev. R. Barlow, of Winwick.—At *Oldham*, Mr. Abraham Milne, of Shaw, to Miss Schofield, of Milne Row.—At *Colore*, John Brown, Esq. of Castle Hayes, near Burton-upon-Trent, to Ann, youngest daughter of William Sagar, Esq. of Southfield.

Died. At *Manchester*, aged 76, Mrs. Susannah Brown, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Brown, of Chester.—Richard Clough, Esq. of Poplar-place. To manners the most unassuming and inoffensive, was united a spirit of active benevolence, particularly towards his numerous relatives, by whom he was regarded as a common father. In his extensive commercial concerns his integrity

grity and scrupulous observance of his engagements, insured him general respect and esteem.—Aged 57, Mr. Jonathan Bradshaw.—Aged 82, Miss Ann Tomisman Simpson, of Wyfordby, in Leicestershire.—At *Oakhill*, Mrs. Smith, wife of Samuel Smith, Esq.—At *Liverpool*, aged 61, Miss Kelsall, eldest daughter of the late James Kelsall, Esq. A more amiable woman perhaps never existed. "Like most of those who possess much merit, no merit at all did she ever assume; on her tongue was the law of kindness."—Aged 82, Mr. Thomas Jameson, cotton merchant.—Aged 60, Capt. William Sherwood.—Aged 73, Mrs. Dagnall, relict of the late Mr. Henry Dagnall:—a woman of mild and amiable manners, an ornamental pattern of industry; and a friend to the needy and poor.—Her memory will be ever beloved and respected by her relatives, and a numerous circle of friends.—Aged 61, Mr. Thomas Crane, of Greenland-street.—Mrs. Mercer, wife of Mr. T. Mercer, Surgeon, of Toxteth Park.—Mrs. Lees, wife of James Lees, Esq. of Clarkesfield, near Oldham, whose many amiable virtues will make her long be regretted by her numerous friends.—Aged 94, Jane, the wife of William Winder of Newton, in Fulness.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died. At *Leicester*, aged 87, Mrs. Farmer, mother of the late Rev. Dr. Farmer, master of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and of the Hon. Mrs. Byron.—She retained her faculties until the last moment, usually read without spectacles, and attended to her domestic concerns until within a short period of her death.—Aged 91, John Owsley, Esq. of Hallaton.—At *Hinckley*, Mr. Richard Lee, stocking manufacturer.—After eating a hearty dinner, he fell down and instantly expired.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died. At *Grimsby*, aged 82, Mr. William Walker. He was one of the oldest Members of the Methodist Society, being the first who introduced Mr. Wesley to that place.—At *Whaplode*, near Spalding, aged 85, Mr. Golding, a respectable farmer and grazier, well known as one of the warmest votaries of Bacchus.—For many years his constant answer to those who congratulated him on his attaining to so patriarchal an age was "Aye, and yet when I die, you will all say that I killed myself by drinking."

NORFOLK.

Married. At *Yarmouth*, Capt. Bradby, R. N. to Catherine, eldest daughter of Vice Admiral Douglas, Commander in Chief at that port.—At *Garboldisham*, Charles James Clifton, Esq. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to Catharine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Molineux, Rector of that parish.—At *Thetford*, Thomas Withers Gill, Esq. to Miss Mingay, daughter of the late W. R. Mingay, Esq.—At *Hickling*, Mr. George Lee, formerly an officer in his Majesty's navy, to Mrs. Mary Grimmer, widow of Mr. John Grimmer, formerly of the Queen's Bays; whose united ages make 148 years.—At *Hopton*, James Turner, Esq. (brother to Dawson Turner, Esq. banker, of Yarmouth) to Miss Sayers, daughter of James Sayers, Esq.

Died. At *Norwich*, aged 52, Mrs. Hanger, widow of Parrott Hanger, Esq. late of Heigham.—Aged 82, Mrs. Amy Halsey, of the society of Friends.—Mr. Francis Horn, jun. confectioner. He had eaten a hearty supper at the Ferry-house with his club, and was singing a song, when he complained of a violent pain in his head. Medical aid was procured, but he expired in less than half an hour.—At *Wymondham*, aged 64, Mr. Robert Bush.—At *North Elmham*, aged 80, Mr. Wm. Chambers, formerly of Wood Dalling.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died. At *Thorpe Achurch*, Mr. Edward Priestly.—At *Little Everdon*, aged 28, Mr. John Goodman.—At *Holdenby*, aged 76, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. John Wright. Her uniform piety and good works will long be remembered, and her loss sincerely regretted by her relations and friends, as well as the neighbouring poor, to whose necessities she administered with a liberal hand.—At *Tiffield*, aged 85, Mr. William Plowman.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married. Mr. Andrew Trotter, of North Shields, surgeon, to Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, daughter of John Cunningham, Esq. of Tynemouth.—At *Doddington*, Thomas Cookson, Esq. of Newcastle, to Miss Selby, only daughter of the late Edward Selby, Esq. of Earle.

Died. At *Newcastle*, aged 69, Mr. Henry Shadforth, clerk of the chamber, and one of the common-council of the corporation.—Aged 70, Mrs. Wilson, relict of Mr. Wilson, formerly of Ringwood, and sister of the late Anthony Surtees, Esq. of Newbiggen, formerly Major in the Northumberland Militia. Her open and cheerful disposition made her much esteemed by her friends and all who knew her.—At the *Riding*, near Cesbridge, Mrs. Bainbridge, wife of Wm. Bainbridge, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county. This lady's benevolence was only equalled by her great piety, and the poor will long and deeply lament the loss of so kind a benefactress.—At *Hebrun*, near Morpeth, aged 72, Mr. Joseph Truick.—At *Morpeth*, aged 96, Mr. John Foster.—At *Simonburn*, the Rev. Mr. Buckbarrow, much and deservedly regretted.—William Pratt, Esq. of Morris-hall, near Berwick. He survived his marriage only ten days. (Vol. iv. p. 549.)

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. Lancelot Rolladon, Esq. of Westnol, to Miss Chetwynd, only daughter of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. of Greadon-hall, Warwickshire.—At *Nassington*, William Wheatley, Esq. of Worksop Lodge, to Miss Harriet Laybourn, daughter of Christopher Laybourn, Esq.

Died. At *Nottingham*, Mr. Thomas Grest, formerly a respectable performer in the theatres of Shrewsbury, Chester, Manchester, &c.—Aged 46, Joseph Hill, tailor. Some time ago this poor man was attacked and dreadfully lacerated by a dog, in consequence of which he labured under extreme torture for many days; but the wounds having at length healed up, he thought himself able to return to his work, after above six weeks confinement. On the afternoon of the day on which he resumed his usual employment, he was seized with a tingling pain in his hand, which was succeeded by a numbness that extended up the arm to the shoulder, a difficulty of swallowing, dread of liquids, and every other symptom of hydrophobia. Medical assistance was resorted to in vain, the disorder continued to encrease, and terminated his existence on the second day following. He was perfectly sensible until within a very short period of his dissolution, and endured his sufferings with the greatest fortitude.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the year ensuing; viz. For Latin Verses, *Corinthus*. For an English Essay, *The Love of our Country*.—The Vice Chancellor has received a donation of 20l. which will be given to the author of the best composition in English verse; the subject, *John the Baptist*. The first and last of the above are intended for those gentlemen of the university who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other, for such as have exceeded four, and not completed seven years.

The Rev. J. J. Conybeare, M.A. Student of Christ Church, is elected to the office of Saxon Professor, vacant by lapse of time.

The Rev. Robert Chambers Jones, probationary Fellow of Jesus-college, is admitted actual Fellow of that society; and the Rev. John Fox, M.A. and John Barnabas Maude, M.A. are elected Fellows of Queen's-college, on the old foundation.

The Rev. James Ingram, of Trinity-college, is admitted Bachelor in Divinity. Messrs. Charles Walters, of Magdalen-hall; Anthony Austin, Richard Whatley, Rev. Ilted Thomas, and John Fownes, Esq. of Oriel-college; Rev. George Pyrke, and Pattinson Watman, of Queen's; Rev. Joseph Higgens, of Worcester; Rev. Brooke Boothby, Rev. John Lygon, Charles Hodgson, Robert Peel, Henry Hall Joye, Wm. Daniel Conybeare, John Rolleston, of Christchurch, B.A. Masters of Arts; and Messrs. John Perceval and Thomas Smith, of Wadham-college;

ham-college; Matthew Rolleston, of University-college; and Robert Jones, of St. Edmund-hall, Bachelors of Arts.

Mr. Isaac Bonsall, A. B. and Mr. John Williams, both of Jesus-college, are elected Scholars of that society.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married. Richard Sharpe, Esq. of Wing, to Mrs. Sherwin, widow of the Rev. Roby Sherwin, rector of Ashwell.

Died. Mr. Henry Barfoot, only son of Thomas Barfoot, Esq. of Braunston.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died. At *Hawkstone*, aged 76, Sir Richard Hill, Baronet. This gentleman was the eldest son of the late Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. and was born on the 6th June, O. S. 1733; he received the rudiments of his education at Westminster school, from whence he went to Magdalen-college, Oxford, and afterwards to an academy at Angers, in France; having remained there some time, he visited the southern parts of Europe in company with the late Lord Elgin (the father of the present Earl) and returned to his native country after an absence of about five years. During a few years after his return, being entirely secluded from the bustle of public life, he studiously cultivated the acquaintance of several eminent clergymen in his neighbourhood, which soon had the effect of confirming that religious turn of mind which he seems to have indulged at an early age, and which so conspicuously marked his future life. Some years after his return from the continent, he was elected one of the Representatives in Parliament for his native county, and continued to fill that distinguished situation until the last election, when, on account of encreasing bodily infirmity, he chose to retire. During his parliamentary life, it was his constant wish to support the minister, when that could be done conscientiously; but when measures were of such a nature as to call for opposition, he spoke his sentiments loudly and independently: as an instance of this, during Lord North's administration (which he invariably supported in other points) he constantly voted with the Opposition on every question relating to the American war. The same system of politics influenced his conduct during the whole of Mr. Pitt's administration. At one period of his life he was a constant speaker in the House, and the motley mixture of politics and religion of which his harangues were generally composed, frequently excited considerable merriment. The author of "Criticisms on the Rolliad" has on this account carried his satire on the worthy Baronet further than, perhaps, he was justified in doing. "Fictæ voluptatis causæ sint proximæ veris." As a Divine, Sir Richard appears to have possessed considerable abilities, and many of his writings evince an acquaintance with polemical subjects rarely found even in the works of professed churchmen: the principal of these are, several Tracts on Arminianism, in which he exposes and condemns the tenets of that sect: "Pietas Oxoniensis," published on the occasion of some students being expelled from Edmund-hall for commencing their pastoral labours previous to their being duly authorized. The chief of his works, however, is, "An Apology for Brotherly Love, and for the Doctrine of the Church of England, in Letters to the Rev. ——— Daubenny, with a Vindication of such parts of Mr. Wilberforce's Practical Views as have been objected to by Mr. Daubenny, in his Guide to the Church." 8vo. 1798. He frequently displayed his abilities as a preacher in a favourite chapel near his seat at Hawkestone, and it is even related that he has preached in various parts of the kingdom, particularly once at Truro, when he ascended the pulpit habited in a green coat, richly ornamented with gold lace! Although he was never married, his domestic establishment was on the good old extensive and hospitable scale; and he not only maintained an abundant and elegant table for his friends, but distributed his bounty to all around him with a liberal and paternal hand. On the whole, he seems to have filled the various situations in life, which he was called to occupy, with a zeal and ability not often excelled, and but rarely equalled.

Et meæ, si quid loquar audiendum
Vocis accedet bona pars.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. at *Bath*, Thomas Skurray, Esq. of Beckington, to Miss Collins, of Norton St. Philip.—Henry Ashe, Esq. late Captain in the 16th regt. to Miss Eliz. Springett Williams, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Williams, vicar of Abergavenny.—At *Dunster*, Mr. John Avis, to Miss Harvey, daughter of John Harvey, Esq. of Minehead, late of Bargeston, South Wales.

Died. At *Bath*, Charles Purvis, Esq. of Darsham, Suffolk.—Aged 73, Robt. Goodwin, Esq. of St. James's-square.—James Brazier, Esq. of Bewdley, Worcestershire.—Mrs. Drummond, widow of the late Rev. Henry Drummond, of Fawley, Hants.—At *Kingsdown College*, aged 84, Mrs. Maclagan, relict of Wm. Maclagan, Esq. of Donavurel, Perthshire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *West Bromwick*, Mr. Arthur Gilbert, malster, to Miss Hadley, daughter of J. Hadley, Esq.—At *Penn*, Mr. Morse, of Bedworth Mill, to Ann, second daughter of the late Thomas Bate, Esq.

SUFFOLK.

Married. At *Eye*, the Rev. Robert Rolfe, of Saham Toney, to Miss Rose, daughter of John Rose, Esq.

Died. At *Beccles*, aged 71, Henry Alexander, Esq. who formerly commanded the forces of the Nabob of Arcot. By his military skill and daring courage, he early raised himself to rank and affluence, and by his strict integrity through life, he deservedly obtained the respect of all who knew him.—At *Newmarket*, Thomas Panton, Esq. long celebrated on the turf. His death will be a great loss to the town of Newmarket. An estate of 3000l. per annum, and 40,000l. in money descends in equal proportions to his two nieces, Lady Gwydir, and the Countess Cholmondeley.—Mr. John Hinton, many years Judge of the course at Newmarket, Epsom, and Bibury, and publisher of the race lists at the former place. He was greatly and justly esteemed by all ranks on the turf, being a man of inoffensive manners and strict integrity.—At *Coney Weston*, Mrs. Margaret Preston, relict of the late Mr. William Preston, formerly an eminent Surgeon at North Waltham.—At *Ipswich*, Samuel Uvedale, Esq. Rear Admiral of his Majesty's Navy.

SURREY.

Married. At *Lambeth*, Vickris Pryor, Esq. of Baldock, Herts, to Miss Peacock, of Kennington-lane.—At *Ewell*, Henry Bridges, Esq. to Miss Dalrymple, only daughter of Colonel Dalrymple, Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.—At *Mortlake*, John Prior, Esq. of Gray's Inn Terrace, to Miss Ann Biven.—At *Putney*, Samuel Churchill, Esq. of Deddington, Berks, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late David Macfarquhar, Esq. of Jamaica.

Died. At *Chertsey*, aged 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Dundas, relict of Mr. William Dundas, surgeon.—At *Camberwell Terrace*, aged 65, Mr. Nathaniel Barnett, formerly in the service of the East-India Company.—At *Peckham*, Mrs. Atlee, wife of James Atlee, Esq.—Henrietta, youngest daughter of Ralph Leicester, Esq. jun. of Hallgrove.—At *Kennington*, aged 65, Francis Maddox, Esq.

SUSSEX.

Died. At *Chichester*, aged 74, Mrs. Bull, relict of Robert Bull, Esq.—At *Ewhurst*, ——— Eldridge. His brains were blown out by the accidentally going off of a gun, with which he had been shooting at rooks. The accident was occasioned by his dropping the butt-end of the fowling piece on the ground, with the muzzle pointing towards his body, the jar of which shook down the cock, and caused the fatal explosion.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Died. William Hunt, Esq. of the Brades.—At *Yardley* aged 74, Mr. Richard Chambers.—At *Birmingham*, aged 87, Mr. John Haseldine, formerly a respectable drawing master.

WESTMORELAND.

WESTMORELAND.

Married. At *Kendal*, Mr. H. Robson, of Manchester, Merchant, to Miss Mawson.

Died. At *Natland Beck*, near Kendal, aged 80, Mr. Richard Willen.

WILTSHIRE.

Died. At *Wardour Castle*, aged 69, the Right Honourable Henry, Earl of Arundel, Baron of Wardour, Count of the sacred Roman Empire. He is succeeded in his title by his first cousin, James Everard Arundell, Esq. of Imham Hall in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Edw. Witts, of Albourne, an able mathematician, and ingenious mechanic, both in theory and practice. His leisure hours were employed in the pursuit of useful knowledge, which he was ever ready to communicate liberally to others. It was his laudable ambition to benefit mankind.—At *Eton*, aged 91, Mrs. Heath, relict of the late Benjamin Heath, Esq. formerly town clerk of Exeter.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married. The Rev. John Rawlins, of Cropthorne, to Mrs. Osborne, widow of the late Mr. Osborne, of Elmley Castle.

Died. Aged 69, the Rev. Thomas Moss, minister of Trentham and Brierly Hill chapel, author of the "Beggar's Petition," and other poetical pieces.—At *Kenwick*, near Worcester, aged 76, Mr. John Hall, sen. porter brewer.—At *Droitwich*, aged 69, Mr. James Priddey.—At *Norton*, aged 75, Mr. Philip Brewer, sen.—At *Kempsay*, John Snow, Esq. late on the Civil Establishment of the East-India Company, on the coast of Coromandel.

YORKSHIRE.

Married. At *Walton Abbey*, Charles John Berkeley, M. D. of Beverley, to Miss Frances Harriot Pennyman, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Pennyman, Bart.—At *Thornton*, Mr. Clarke, of Castlethorp, near Selby, to Miss Webster, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Webster, rector of Thorpe Bassett, and curate of the Holy Trinity Church, Hull.

Died. Aged 52, Thomas Preston, Esq. of Scofthorp, near Skipton in Craven, an eminent and opulent grazier, a man of inflexible integrity, whose death is much lamented by a numerous and respectable acquaintance.—Aged 65, Mr. George Hobson, of Middleham, surgeon. He left his own house apparently in the most perfect health, to visit a patient, at the distance of a few miles only; immediately on his arrival there he complained of uneasiness at his stomach, and after taking a little refreshment his head was affected, when he fell back in his chair, and expired without a groan. During the course of a long and laborious professional life, he ever supported the character of a skilful and humane practitioner, and amongst an extensive circle of acquaintance, was universally respected for his modest manner, and unimpeached integrity.—At *Pontefract*, aged 75, Mr. Richard Oxley, who had practised in that town and neighbourhood upwards of fifty years as a surgeon and apothecary. This gentleman's professional talents were of the first order. Possessed of an uncommonly retentive memory, whatever he read or heard became his own; and his acute and descriminating observation in the course of a long and successful practice, led to a maturity of judgment not often equalled. His sympathy, tenderness, and benevolence, were on all occasions exercised, and during the long period of nearly half a century, thousands of the afflicted poor received not only his advice, but medicine also, gratis. He honoured the profession by the strictest integrity in his practice, disdaining to tamper with his fellow creatures, the moment he conceived his visits or medicines to be unnecessary, they were discontinued. An indulgent parent, an affectionate friend, an agreeable and instructive companion: he enjoyed the respect and confidence of a large acquaintance, and his death is felt and regretted as a public loss.

WALES.

Died. At his seat at *Penbdw*, *Denbighshire*, aged 66, Watkin Williams, Esq. Constable of the Castle of Flint, one of his Majesty's Justices for the counties of Flint and Denbigh. He represented the Borough of Flint, in Parliament, upwards

upwards of twenty-seven years with unimpeached integrity and independence, but feeling that his state of health incapacitated him from fulfilling his duty to his constituents, he resigned that honour in November, 1896. His loss will be severely felt by a numerous circle of relations and friends, and not less so in his own immediate neighbourhood, to which he was particularly endeared by his impartial activity as a Magistrate, and by his constant and unwearied attention in hearing the complaints and relieving the distresses of the lower classes of the people.

SCOTLAND.

Married. At *Edinburgh*, Walter Mitchell, Esq. surgeon of the Royal Lanarkshire Militia, to Alicia, youngest daughter of the late Dr. John Drummond, of Jamaica.—Thomas Barns, Esq. W. S. to Mrs. Inglis, widow of William Inglis, Esq. of Hazden Green.—John Walker, Esq. of Sharpsbanks, to Barbara, eldest daughter of William M'Farlane, Esq. W. S.

Died. At *Edinburgh*, James Fraser, Esq. secretary to the bank of Scotland.—The Rev. Duncan Mackay, late acting chaplain of his majesty's troops on the establishment of Madras, in the East Indies. Having returned from India some years ago with a moderate fortune, he chose to express the respect which he always retained for that ancient seat of learning, where he had received his education; his attachment to that district of Scotland, where he was born, and his desire to help forward virtuous and indigent young men of genius, during the course of their academical studies, by founding a new bursary in the united College of St. Andrew's, and vesting the patronage thereof in his chief, Lord Reay. Having communicated his intention last summer, and corresponded with the college upon the subject, he lately lodged three hundred pounds sterling in the hands of Mr. Walter Cook, W. S. agent for the college; but he died before the necessary deeds were finished, and he left them to be executed by his trustees.—Aged 63, the Rev. James Forrester, of Kilrenny.—The Rev. Donald M'Intosh, of the old Scots Episcopal Church; the last of the non-juring clergy of Scotland.—Mrs. M'Lean, relict of the Rev. John M'Lean, of Lochgoilhead.—Miss Henrietta Hope, daughter of the late Hon. Charles Hope Weir, of Craigiehall.—Aged 83, Gilbert Meason, of Moudun, Esq.—Aged 89, Mrs. Helen Brown, relict of Mr. Thomas Brown.—Mrs. Monypenny, relict of David Monypenny, Esq. of Pitmilly, advocate.—At *Chapel*, East Lothian, William Hamilton, Esq. younger, of Bangour.—At *Leith*, aged 78, Mr. George Ritchie, shipmaster.—At *Paisley*, aged 73, the Rev. Samuel Kenloch.—At *Aberdeen*, aged 70, Nathaniel Forbes, Esq.—At *Preston-hall*, Fife, John Swan, Esq.—At *Glasgow*, Gilbert Hamilton, Esq. He had been Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce from its institution in 1784, and was one of the most zealous supporters of the numerous public institutions in his native city, where he had repeatedly served the office of Lord Provost, with the highest reputation.—Aged 76, George Bogle, Esq. merchant.—Mr. David Allison, rector, of the Grammar-school. He retired to bed apparently in good health, but his wife, on awakening next morning, found him a corpse by her *side*.

IRELAND.

Married. At *Dublin*, by special licence, Captain Richard Hill, of the Battleaxe Guards, to Miss Colclough, daughter of Henry Colclough, Esq. of Mount Sion, county Carlow, and grand niece to the late Lord Dorchester.—At *Killala*, Wm. Samuel Hill, Esq. of Nicholastown, county Westmeath, Lieutenant in the North Mayo militia, to Miss Emma Stock, youngest daughter of the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Killala.—At *Killeen Park*, King's county, Robert Smyth, of Castle Connell, Esq. to Miss Isabella Marshall, of Charlemont-street, Dublin.

Died. At *Dublin*, Thomas M'Kenna, Esq. of Denmark-street.—Suddenly, while on his way to church, John Eules, Esq. of Eules-street.—In *Rutland-square*, aged 86. Mrs. Daly, widow of James Daly, of Dunfandle, county of Galway, Esq. and daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Ralph Gore, of Belleisle, county of Fermanagh, Bart.—Suddenly, P. Sharkey, Esq. author of the "Racing Calendar," and formerly Judge of the Curragh of Kildare. He is

much regretted by a numerous acquaintance. At *Barmick*, Clare, Lady Peacocke, wife of Sir Joseph Peacocke, Bart. and sister of Lord Castlecoote.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

So great is the scarcity of butchers-meat at Copenhagen, that we find by the Danish papers, that the government has authorized a butcher in that city to slaughter horses for the purpose of food, and to sell the flesh at the rate of three pence per pound. By a subsequent decree of the King, a committee has been appointed to examine the horse while alive, and it cannot be slaughtered without their certificate of its being wholesome.

Married. At Dutton Turner, Esq.'s, *Teakpen*, Clarendon, Jamaica, the Rev. Wilton M. Lynch, Rector of that parish, and Chaplain to the Hon. House of Assembly, to Miss Ann Redwar, third daughter of the late Henry Redware, Esq. of Spanish Town.—At *New York*, George Washington Clinton, Esq. son of the Vice-President of the United States, to Miss Ann Floyd, daughter of General Floyd, of the county of Oneida.

Died. Capt. Montague Raynsford, eldest son of Nicholas Raynsford, Esq. Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs at the Cape of Good Hope. On the 23d of July this unfortunate young man, having accompanied Brig. Gen. Wetherall, and a party of his brother officers up Table Mountain, the evening coming on, he separated from the party, when fears of his safety being entertained, the Cape regiment were ordered to scour the whole of the Mountain next morning: on their return they brought back the sad remains of this young man, who had fallen from a precipice of upwards of 500 feet. The corpse was interred with military honours, attended by Lieutenant-General Grey, Brigadier-Generals Wetherall and Cockell, the staff and officers of the army, and the 72d highlanders, by all of whom he was sincerely regretted.—At *Gibraltar*, in consequence of a wound which he received in a duel with Major Ash, of the 48th regiment, Mr. John Brugnier, purser of his Majesty's ship St. Juan.

Retrospect of Public Affairs.

All the apprehensions of the friends to Spanish independence on the formidable attack about to be commenced under the direction of Napoleon in person, have unfortunately been more than verified in the event. The first object of the French, after the repossession of Bilboa, was to break up the army of General Blake in Biscay. In their usual mode, they harrassed it with incessant actions from the 4th to the 13th of November, of which the principal took place at Espinosa on the 10th and 11th, and appears to have been obstinately contested. The loss sustained by the Spaniards was great; and Blake was obliged to retreat first to Reynosa, and then to San Vincente on the sea-coast, where he collected the scattered relics of his forces. The French occupied St. Andero on the 16th, and Santona on the 20th. Their main body advanced to Burgos, near which city they gave a complete defeat to a part of the army of Estremadura; and they pushed forward parties to Valladolid.

This success was followed by the almost equally important point of driving General Castanos from his position on the Ebro. By superior generalship his army

army was separated into two portions, and defeated near Tudela on November 23d, and one part of it forced to retreat upon Calatayad and thence to Saragossa, whilst the relics of the other took the road to Tarragona; the reunion of the two being rendered impracticable.

The intelligence of these sinister events checked the advance of the English troops from Portugal and Corunna. Sir John Moore was at Salamanca on Dec. 5th, where he was joined by General Hope's brigade. General Baird, who had advanced to Astorga, was directed to fall back to Villa-franca; and though orders were said afterwards to have been given for his re-advance, yet subsequent events must doubtless have suggested different measures to the English Generals.

The French had now nothing between them and Madrid but a Sierra or chain of hills. At a pass in this chain called Somosierra, a considerable body of Spanish troops was posted, which was expected to make some effectual resistance, and in the meantime preparations were making to defend the capital itself. The pass was, however, forced after a slight opposition on November 30th; and on Dec. 5th, Madrid, which had capitulated, was entered by the French. The only failure they have yet experienced has been in an attack upon Rosas, a sea-port in Catalonia, in the defence of which some English ships assisted.

The accounts from Portugal represent that kingdom as by no means in the state of unanimity which in the present critical circumstances might be wished. The regency government is said to be weak and unpopular, and disturbances have arisen at Oporto, in which the English troops have been obliged to use force in order to protect themselves, and support the public authority.

We omitted in the last Retrospect to mention the loss of the isle of Capri, upon the coast of Naples, expecting a Gazette account, which has not yet appeared. That island, which was in possession of the English, and garrisoned chiefly by Maltese and Corsicans, was carried by assault on Oct. 4th by a body of French and Neapolitans, and the garrison, to the amount of near 600 men, were made prisoners. In the preceding month a flotilla of 38 Neapolitan vessels, with provisions and stores, was captured by the English navy at Diamante, near the gulf of Policastro.

In Turkey, the new Grand Vizier, Mahomet Bairactar, proceeds with great vigour in his plans for augmenting the military force of the empire, and restoring order and effective government. For this purpose he reduces the mutinous corps of Janissaries, several of the powerful supporters of which he has executed; and he recruits the army indifferently from the subjects of all the various religions. An English Envoy has been sent to the Ottoman court, in order to negotiate an accommodation, but it seems uncertain whether he has been able to counteract the French influence.

The great superiority of the Russians in Finland obliged the Swedish General, on November 20, to propose a suspension of arms preparatory to a convention by which the whole of that province is to be left in the possession of the Russians, on the condition of an unmolested retreat of the remaining Swedish troops; but whether the imperial court will assent to this proposal seems yet undetermined.

The Danish gun-boats continue to capture English merchant ships in the Baltic; and many vessels have also been lost in a storm near Heligoland.

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The American Congress met on November 7th, when the President in a message acquainted them with the failure of his negotiations at the French and English courts to obtain a revocation of their measures to the injury of neutral commerce. With respect to the English in particular, he informed them that the offer was made of taking off the embargo as far as it concerned the trade to Great Britain, provided the orders of council should be repealed; but that this proposal was not acceded to. Of the effects of the embargo he speaks as one fully convinced of the policy of that measure, notwithstanding the temporary sacrifices it has demanded; and in recommending it to their further consideration he evidently inclines to its continuance. The remainder of the message gives a view, upon the whole favourable, of the external and internal circumstances and relations of the United States, and of the progress made in putting their harbours into a state of defence.

The Congress afterwards determined by a great majority to take into immediate consideration the business of the embargo, and the mercantile world will, doubtless, feel much interested in the event. In the meantime it appears that the French are seizing American ships wherever they meet with them, and confining their crews, to whom they offer liberation upon the condition of entering into their navy.

As a proof of the continued interest which the English nation takes in the cause of Spanish patriotism, a meeting was convened on Dec. 9th in the city of London, for the purpose of setting on foot a voluntary subscription in aid of the exertions of Spain, at which many of the leading men put down their names for liberal contributions. No specific object was stated for the application of the sum thus raised, government having already sent copious supplies to that country of every thing of which there appeared a present need; but such a demonstration of zeal in their cause may be useful in supporting the spirits of the Spaniards under their recent disasters.

A renewed communication by flags of truce between this country and the great belligerent powers, France and Russia, took place during the last month; but all hopes this might afford of an approach to accommodation were brought to an end by a declaration from his Majesty, issued on December 15th. This paper, after notifying the termination of that intercourse to which the overtures for peace from France and Russia had given rise, asserts that the purpose of those overtures on the part of France was only to sow distrust and jealousy among those who are combined to resist her oppression—that, however, his Majesty had determined to ascertain the intentions of these powers by openly declaring his resolution not to relinquish his engagements with Spain; and that their replies on this head, treating the Spanish nation as insurgents, and refusing to admit its government as a party in any negotiation, at once set aside all ideas of peace.

On the arrival of the unfavourable intelligence from Spain, the English ministry countermanded the embarkation of the intended reinforcements, and seemed chiefly solicitous to secure the safe return of the British troops already in that country. More animated counsels appear since to have prevailed, and great activity is shewn in preparing further succours, and procuring transports for their conveyance. In the meantime the public is left in a state of great anxiety respecting the actual position and future plans of the commanders, English and Spanish, in different parts of the peninsula.

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The Court of Enquiry concerning the convention in Portugal has finished its proceedings, and the result is laid before his Majesty, whose further pleasure in this matter is not yet made known..

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The East India ships which arrived lately, under convoy of his Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo, were, the Sarah Christiana, Duke of Montrose, Walpole, and Northampton, from Bengal; Union, and Sir William Pulteney, from Bombay; and Worcester, from Fort St. George and Bombay. The Sarah Christiana arrived a few days before the fleet, and escaped the bad weather. The other ships have been in great danger, but they are all safe, with the exception of the Walpole, which unfortunately on her way round to the river struck upon the rocks between North Down and Margate and was wrecked, but without loss of lives, and only a partial loss of cargo.

The following is an account of the Company's goods brought home by the present fleet: Bengal piece goods, consisting of various kinds of muslins, silk handkerchiefs, &c. 9,296 pieces; callicoes, 9,169 do.; Bengal prohibited goods, 2,761 do.; Madras piece goods, 68,380 do.; and ditto prohibited goods, 12,443 pieces. Company's drugs and saltpetre, 19,683 cwt.; cochineal, 5,600 lbs.; sugar, 16,443 cwt.; raw silk, 98 bales; hemp, 166 bales; cotton, 662 bags; and rice, 5,439 cwt. Amongst the privileged goods are, 1,216 chests of indigo, and 2,052 bales of cotton; besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which we have not yet been able to ascertain. We shall insert in our next Report an account of the private trade and privilege goods.

Advices have been lately received from the Brazils, which communicate the unwelcome intelligence, that the market at Rio de Janeiro was completely overstocked with all kinds of European commodities, and that the prices of most articles were in general so very low, that the shippers would scarcely be indemnified for their expences. Several of the English agents were in consequence about to reship their commodities, in the expectation of finding a better market at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, it being confidently expected that the Rio de la Plata would be soon declared open to all British vessels, our old ally, the Prince of the Brazils, having made overtures for that purpose to the Spanish government. A considerable loss, however, we fear, would attend the reshipment of these goods, as the customary duty of 24 per cent. had been demanded thereon, previously to their being reshipped for exportation. The merchants had petitioned the government on the subject, but no answer had been received when the last advices came away.

Our shipments to the ports of Spain and Portugal have of late become very inconsiderable, and we fear are soon likely to be suspended altogether. It would, indeed, be the height of imprudence to make further consignments to any of the Spanish ports, until affairs wear a more promising aspect; the markets there are, moreover, unfavourable, as there is but little produce on hand, and specie is very scarce. The Portugueze markets afford also but little encouragement to our trade, owing to the unsettled state of that country; the danger of French invasion, and the lamentable want of capital which every where prevails.

Amidst these discouraging appearances at home, while every day is adding power to our enemy, and rancour to his hostility, we look with a more than ordinary degree of satisfaction to the inviting prospects which seem to open upon us in the Spanish colonies abroad. By the last Leeward Island mail, which arrived on the 9th inst. we learn, that the commercial intercourse which had been established between the Spanish settlements and the island of Curacoa, was to be extended to all the British colonies, and also to the mother country, the Captain General of Venezuela, a province of Terra Firma, having issued a proclamation to that effect. The ports of Margaretta, La Guira, Porto Cavello, Cumana,

Cumana, and Maracaybo, in the Gulph of Paria, as well as that of St. Thomas, in the Oronooko, had been accordingly declared open to all British vessels.

The following is an account of the total number of ships which had arrived at, and sailed from, the different ports of Russia, from the opening of the present year's navigation up to the 22d July; viz.

	Arrived.	*Sailed.*		*Arrived.*	*Sailed.*
Cronstadt . .	25	16	Archangel . .	56	2
Wiburg . . .	3	3	Astrachan . .	10	14
Riga	62	61	Odessa . . .	123	114
Liebau . . .	19	14	Impatrua . .	57	57
Baltick Port .	7	4	Feodossia . .	33	12
Windau . . .	2	0	Tagangrog . .	72	25

The imports of foreign goods by sea into the port of St. Petersburgh amounted in the month of July last to 371,764 roubles, and the exports to 689,544 roubles. Colonial products were very dear, and were daily setting up a price.

We hope that in the course of a few years we shall in a great measure be rendered independent of the Russian and Polish markets in regard to our supplies of hemp, as we understand that the culture of this valuable article is rapidly extending in Montreal and other parts of Canada, several hundred tons of it having been grown during the last year. The ordinary produce of clean and dressed hemp of the best quality is from 6 to 7 cwt. per acre. Russia hemp has advanced about 3l. per ton since our last report. The present prices are as follows: Riga Rhine hemp, 117l. to 118l. per ton; Petersburgh clean ditto, 117l. to 113l. 10s. East India hemp fetches from 85l. to 105l. per ton. In this latter article there has been for some time but little variation as to price.

There have been some considerable sales of sugar within these few days, and prices have rather declined since our last. Coffee is down about 10s. in the cwt. The present prices are as follows- Fine, from 116s. to 120s. per cwt.; good, 100s. to 110s.; middling, 90s. to 100s.; and ordinary, from 80s. to 90s. per cwt. The Board of Excise, in consequence of the great demand for this article, have granted permission to the trade at Newcastle-upon-Tyne to erect a public roasting office in that town. Offices of this description are not only convenient, but at the present time absolutely necessary: all our large towns should be well supplied in this respect.

The Bank Directors have given notice, that the redemption of the advances on the loan is to be made as follows; viz.

30 per Cent. on or before Friday, 27th January, 1809.
30 per Cent. on or before Friday, 3d February —
40 per Cent. on or before Friday, 17th do. —

The West India fleet, under convoy of La Gloire frigate, and six sloops of war, sailed from Portsmouth on the 15th inst. The Mediterranean fleet sailed also from thence on the same day, under convoy of his Majesty's ships Camilla, Africaine, and Phœbe.

The respective proprietors of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and that called the Duke of Bridgewater's, have at length, we understand, come to an agreement to unite the two, by extending the former one from Wigan to Leigh. This undertaking will be of the greatest importance to the towns of Liverpool and Manchester, as well as to the manufacturers and other inhabitants on the line of canal, on account of the cheapness and facility which will then attend the conveyance of goods between the first manufacturing town and the second seaport in Great Britain. The expence which is likely to attend the execution of this project will be comparatively small, as the distance to be cut does not much exceed seven miles.

At the last quarterly General Court held at the East India House on the 21st inst. the dividend on the Company's capital stock for the half year ending 5th January next, was declared to be 5½ per cent.

PRICES

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock	—
India Stock	—
3 per Cent. reduced	64 1/4 5/8
3 per Cent. Cons.	—
5 per Cent. Ann.	—
Bank Long Annuities	18 1-16-
Omnium	1 1/2 d.
Exchequer Bills	3 6 p.
Consols for Ac.	66 3/4
4 per Cent. Cons.	81 1/2 5/8
Imp. 3 per Cent. Ann.	64 1/2 5/8

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in DEC. 1808; *at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.*

The Neath Canal, in Glamorganshire, 132l. to 134l. dividing 15l. per share nett per ann.—*The Swansea Canal*, 85l. each; the last dividend was 5l. per ann. nett.—*Grand Junction*, 125l. to 126l. ex. div. of 2l. for the last half year.—*Ditto Bonds* of 50l. each at 43l. bearing 5l. per cent. interest.—*Ellesmere Canal*, 55l. —*Kennet and Avon*, 20l. shares at 3l. 10s. premium.—*Wells and Berks*, 28l. each. —*Ashby de la Zouch*, 21l.—*West India Dock Stock*, 166l. per cent. dividend; 10l. per cent. nett per annum.—*London Dock Stock*, 120l. 10s. dividing 5 1/4 per cent. nett per ann.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR DECEMBER.

The present frost and snow came upon the countryman whilst finishing his hedge and ditch work, manuring and preparing his land for beans and the early spring crops. All out-door work has in course been stopped, and labour is now confined to the barn and homestall, to threshing and the care of live stock. The frost, which has been at intervals severe, has been also attended with the concomitant benefit of a good covering of snow, equal, perhaps, in benefit to the land, with a coat of manure. It is to be feared, however, that as usual there will be a great drawback in the loss of sheep in the northern parts, and in the damage done to cattle in general, which are annually exposed with such an unprofitable inhumanity, without shelter or even food.

Should the frost continue or recommence, the distress must be great for keep in the spring, when hay will be at a great price. Those feeders will have the most certain resource who have made a reserve of a considerable breadth of fog or after-grass, an article the least liable to damage from the weather of all others in use. The uncertain nature of the weather, alternating between frost and thaw, is precisely such as is most injurious to turnips in the ground. They are fortunate who gathered and stacked their roots in autumn; but such provident farmers are generally few.

The live stock in the country of all descriptions, as has been the case of late years, is in vast plenty; the only question is, how to provide them with food upon the easiest terms. As to corn, speculation is much at fault. There is a great stock in the country, and a certain expected foreign demand will not probably now take place, at least to the extent supposed. This, connected with a good prospect of a new crop, may have great weight on the spring markets.

Smithfield. Beef and Mutton, 4s. to 6s. 6d. per stone, sink the offal. Veal, 4s. to 7s. Pork, 5s. Best Dairy Pork, 6s. 6d. to 7s.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The inclement state of the weather has put a stop to all out-door business, except the carrying out of manure, grain to market, removing earth, cutting up and

and bringing home fire-wood &c. which employ many hands; the rest are engaged in the barns and threshing-mills, looking after and foddering the sheep, colts, and store cattle in the yards and closes.

The season has been unfavourable to the falls of the early West-country lambs, many having been already lost.

At the recent fairs little business has been done; in lean stock few purchases were made; some cows and calves sold high; and the country markets for fat cattle, sheep, and hogs, have been well and abundantly supplied, and which brought better prices than such stock did at this season last year.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Wheat	39	9	32	4
Rye	57	4	48	9
Barley	45	4	37	9
Oats	31	9	29	1
Beans	66	3	55	2
Pease	69	9	55	5
Oatmeal	50	9	25	5
Bigg	—	—	33	4

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of the Athenæum is concerned to find that considerable offence has been given by a paragraph in the Synonimical Elucidations in the 24th Number, which some have taken to be a designed ridicule of the most sacred rite of the Christian religion. He believes that no such thing was intended by the writer; and he is sure that it was not so understood by himself; for if it had, no regard to the learning and ingenuity of a valuable correspondent should have induced him to insert it. He begs leave, however, to observe, that although it will always be his care to exclude from this miscellany every thing obviously offensive to morals or decorum; yet, that its character, as friendly to liberal discussion, will not permit the rejection of all matter of speculation that may appear singular, or even bold, to some readers, whilst the opportunity is freely afforded (as in the present instance) of controverting it in a succeeding number.

The obituaries of Dr. Anderson and Dr. Hawes will appear next month.